The Huntingdon Journal.

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Huntingdon Journal.

BORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
UBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

e Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

STINGDON JOURNAL is published every , by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, rm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at nnum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid months from date of subscription, and id within the year.

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. R. WIESTLING, ectfully offers his professional services ns of Huntingdon and vicinity. oved to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S [apr.5,'71-1y.

. C. FLEMMING respectfully his professional services to the citizens don and vicinity. Office second floor of m's building, on corner of 4th and Hill may24.

). P. MILLER, Office on Hill et, in the room formerly occupied by 'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- fer his professional services to the citi- ntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his fessional services to the community. Washington street, one door east of the rsonage. [jan.4,'71.

GREENE, Dentist. Office re- ved to Leister's new building, Hill street n. [jan.4,'71.

ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. wn's new building, No. 520, Hill St., n, Pa. [ap12,'71.

LAZIER, Notary Public, corner Washington and Smith streets, Hun- a. [jan.12'71.

MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. ffice, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, [ap.19,'71.

LVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- w, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ry, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- a. Prescriptions accurately compounded. ors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

LL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, ntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ew building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DURBORROW, Attorney-at- w, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the arts of Huntingdon county. Particular given to the settlement of estates of dece- he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real tate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend ng in all its branches. Will also buy, t Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- n any part of the United States. Send lar. [jan.4'71.

. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law d General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., laims against the Government for back ty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- great care and promptness. Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention OLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- states, &c.; and all other Legal Business with fidelity and dispatch. ffice in room lately occupied by R. Milton). [jan.4,'71.

. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- -Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to of legal business entrusted to their care. the south side of Hill street, fourth door nith. [jan.4,'71.

. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, ffice, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

T. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

T, BROWN & BAILEY, At- eys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, ims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against ment will be promptly prosecuted. n Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- ngdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

LIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney- -Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention ollections, and all other legal business to with care and promptness. Office, No. street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

HANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. y 4, 1871.

N MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

LER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

S Hill Street,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

, '71-1y.

ES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- aw, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly al business. Office in Cunningham's new [jan.4,'71.

R THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT

NITED STATES HOTEL,

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

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J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

The Muses' Bower.

What Does it Matter.

It matters little where I was born
Or if my parents were rich or poor;
Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;
But whether I live an honest man,
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,
I tell you, my brother, plain as I can,
It matters much!

It matters little how long I stay
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;
Whether in youth I am called away,
Or live till my bones of flesh are bare;
But whether I do the best I can
To soften the weight of adversity's touch
On the faded cheek of my fellow men,
It matters much!

It matters little where be my grave,
Or on the land, or on the sea;
By purling brook, or 'neath stormy wave,
It matters little or naught to me;
But whether the angel of death comes down
And marks my brow with a loving touch,
As one that shall wear the victor's crown,
It matters much!

The Story-Teller.

MYRTLE,

THE GIPSY GIRL.

BY MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.

I.

At the extreme end of the village of Dosenheim, in Alsace, a few steps above the sandy footpath which leads to the wood, stands a pretty little house surrounded by fruit trees, its flat roof laden with heavy stones, its gabled front projecting over the valley. Flights of pigeons are whirling about, hens scratching under the hedges; upon the little garden wall is perched a cock whose crow is repeated by the echoes of the Falberg; two branches of a vine cover the front of the house and spread themselves out under the roof; a staircase with wooden railing, on which clothes are hanging out to dry, leads up to the first story. Mount this staircase, and at the end of a short passage you come to the kitchen, with its plates and dishes and fat soup-tureens; open the door on your right, and you enter the large sitting-room, with its old furniture, its ceiling supported by heavy brown beams, its old-fashioned Nuremberg clock ticking the time.

A woman about thirty-five years old, wearing a closely-fitting bodice of black silk and a black velvet cap with wide hanging ribbons, is sitting there spinning.

A man in plush coat and browa cloth breeches, with wide forehead and calm thoughtful expression, is whistling to a fat chubby-faced boy and jumping him on his knee.

Such was the house of Bremer, and such were Bremer, his wife Catharine, and their little boy Fritz in the year of grace 1820. I picture them to myself just as I have described them to you.

Christian Bremer had formerly served in the *chasseurs* of the Imperial Guard.—After the year 1815, he married Catharine, his old love, when she was no longer young, but still blooming and full of charm. With his own property, his house, four or five acres of vineyard, the land which he got with Catharine, Bremer was one of the most well-to-do men in Dosenheim; he might have been mayor or deputy mayor, or municipal councillor, if he liked, but he did not care for these honors, and when he had done his day's work in the fields, his only pleasure was to take down his gun, whistle to his dog Friedland, and go for a turn in the wood.

Now one day, when he came back from shooting, he brought with him in his great game-pouch a little gipsy girl, lively as a squirrel and brown as a berry. He had found her at the foot of a tree, beside a poor gipsy woman, dead from fatigue, and perhaps from hunger.

Catharine cried out and protested against having the child; but Bremer, who was quite the master of his own house, simply announced to his wife that the little one was to be baptized and given the name of Susan Frederica Myrtle, and was to be brought up with little Fritz.

Of course all the gossips in the village came by turns to look at the little gipsy, whose grave and thoughtful face quite astonished them. "She is not like other children," said they. "She is a little heathen!—a regular little heathen!—you can see by her black eyes that she understands everything!—she is listening to us now.—You had better take care, Master Christian, gipsies have hooked fingers. If you rear young weasels, you may find one fine morning that your cock is throttled and your eggs all gone."

"Get along with you!" exclaimed Bremer, "and mind your own business. I have known Russians, Spaniards, Italians, Germans, Jews; some had brown skins, some black, some red; some had hooked noses; some snub-noses; and everywhere, yes, amongst all of them, I have found honest, worthy men."

"That might be," said the gossips, "but then all those people lived in houses, whereas gipsies live in the open air."

Bremer would hear no more, so he took the women by their shoulders and pushed them gently enough towards the door, saying as he did so, "Go along, go along; I don't want any of your advice. It is time to attend to the farm, to clean out the stables and wash the floor."

The gossips were not, however, entirely in the wrong, as unhappily was proved twelve years afterwards.

Fritz delighted to feed the cattle, and to take the horses to water, to go with his father to the fields to dig, or sow, or reap, or tie up the sheaves and then bring them in triumph to the village. To Myrtle, on the contrary, it was no pleasure to occupy herself usefully; she had no mind to milk the cows, or churn the butter, or shell the peas, or peel the potatoes. When she heard the girls of Dosenheim, as they were washing clothes of a morning in the stream that ran through the village, call her the "little heathen," she would look at herself complacently in the water, and seeing the reflection of her beautiful black hair, purple lips and white teeth, she would smile and murmur to herself, "They call me the little heathen because I am prettier than the other girls," and bursting into laughter, she would splash about in the water with the tip of her little foot.

Catharine noticed all these things, and complained bitterly.

"Myrtle," she would say, "is of no use for anything—she will do nothing. It is of no good for me to preach to her, or advise or reprove her; she does everything cross-wise. The other day when we were arranging the apples in the fruit-loft, she took it into her head to bite all the finest to see if they were ripe! She likes to gobble up everything she can lay her hands on."

Bremer himself could not but perceive that the child had a touch of the heathen in her, and when he heard his wife calling out from morning till night, "Myrtle, where are you? Oh, the wretched child! Off she has run again to gather blackberries!" he would laugh and say to himself, "Poor Catharine, you are like a hen that has hatched duck's eggs; the little ones are in the water, she flies round and calls to them, but they pay no heed."

Every year, after the harvest was over, Fritz and Mrytle used to spend whole days far away from the farm, looking after the cattle. They sang, they whistled, they made a fire of dry stalks of hemp, and baked potatoes in the ashes, and when evening came, ran home down the stony hill, blowing trumpets made of bark.

These were Myrtle's happiest days.—Seated by the fire, her beautiful brown head resting on her little hand, she would remain motionless for hours, as if lost in profound reveries. Flights of geese and wild ducks crossing the deserted skies seemed to sadden her profoundly. She followed them with a long, long gaze into limitless depths of the skies; then suddenly she would stand up, stretch out her arms and exclaim, "I must run off—I must—oh! I must run away."

Then she would bury her face in her lap and weep. Fritz, standing close beside her, wept too, and said: "Why do you cry, Myrtle? Who has been unkind to you? One of the village boys? Kaspar, or William, or Henry? Tell me. I will punish him. Only tell me!"

"No!"

"What makes you cry?"

"I don't know."

"Do you want to run up the Falberg?"

"No, that isn't far enough away."

"Where do you want to go, Myrtle?"

"Over there! Over there!" and she pointed far off beyond the mountains; "where the birds go!"

Fritz opened his eyes and mouth wide with astonishment.

One day they were together at the edge of the wood; the heat was so great, the air so still, that the smoke of their little fire, instead of rising in a grey column, spread itself out like water under the dried-up briars. It was nearly midday. The grasshopper had stopped its monotonous song; there was not the hum of an insect, not the whisper of a leaf, not the chirp of a bird. The oxen and cows, their eyelids closed, were lying in the shade of a large oak tree in the middle of the meadow, and from time to time one of them lowed in a melancholy way, as if complaining.

Fritz had at first occupied himself plaiting the cord of his whip, but he, too, soon stretched himself out on the grass and put his hat over his eyes, and Friedland laid down beside him, yawning to the very ears.

It was only Myrtle who did not seem to feel the overpowering heat. Squatted close to the fire, her arms round her knees, in the full blaze of the sun, there she remained motionless, gazing with her large black eyes into the sombre colonnades of the forest.

Time passed slowly. The distant village clock struck twelve, one, two; still the Gipsy Girl did not move. Those woods, those bare mountain tops, those rocks and fir trees, seemed for her invested with something profound and mysterious.

"Yes," said she to herself, "I have seen that—it is a long time ago—a long time ago!"

All of a sudden, noticing that Fritz was sleeping, she got up quietly and took to flight. Her feet seemed scarcely to touch the grass; on she ran, up the hill. Friedland turned his head listlessly, and appeared for a minute to be about to follow her, then stretched himself out afresh as if overwhelmed with weariness.

Tired out, her feet all bruised, her little rod petticoat torn by the brambles, Myrtle sat down at the foot of an oak.

For a long time she remained motionless, staring into space, listening to the moan of the wind among the tall fir trees, happy to feel herself alone in this solitude.

Night was coming on. Myriads of stars sparkled in the sombre depths of the sky; the moon rose, and the few birch trees scattered on the sides of the hill caught its silver rays.

Sleep began to overtake the young gipsy; her head was drooping, when suddenly she was awakened by shouts far off in the woods.

Farther off still she saw the village, the river, the roof of the barn, round which the pigeons were flying, distance making them look as small as swallows; she saw the winding street, and the red petticoats of some peasant women walking in it; she saw the little moss-grown church, in which the good Cure Niklausse had baptised and afterwards confirmed her in the Christian faith. Then turning towards the mountains, she gazed at the numberless spires of the firs, crowded closely together on the slopes of the narrow valleys, like the blades of grass in the fields.

As she contemplated this grand view, the young gipsy felt her chest dilate, her heart beat with an unknown force, and resuming her course, she darted into a crevice carpeted with moss and ferns, in order to reach the herdsman's path across the woods.

Her whole soul, her savage nature, flashed out in her expression in a strange way; she seemed transfigured; with her little hands she clung to the ivy, and with her feet to the fissures of the rocks.

She soon set off again down the other slope of the mountain, running, bounding along, sometimes stopping suddenly and looking at some object—a tree, a ravine, an isolated pool, a patch of sweet-smelling grasses—as if half stupefied.

Although she did not remember having ever seen these thickets, these coppices, these heaths, at each turn of the path she said to herself: "I knew it! the tree was here—the rock there—the torrent below!"

Although a thousand strange remembrances, like dreams, came into her mind, she did not understand them, could not explain them to herself. She had not yet said to herself: "What Fritz and the rest like I don't care for; the village, the meadow, the farm, fruit trees in the orchard, cows to give milk, hens to lay eggs, provisions in the barn and the cellar, and a warm room in winter; these things make them happy, but as for me, I don't want this; for I am a little savage! I was born in the woods, like the squirrel on the oak, the hawk on the rock, the thrush on the fir tree." No, she had never reasoned thus, instinct alone guided her; driven by this strange impulse, at sunset she reached the *plateau* of the Kohle-Platz, which is the place where the gipsies who are going from Alsace to Lorraine usually stop to pass the night, and hang up their pot in the middle of the hearth.

Myrtle now disappeared in the midst of the brambles which skirt the forest. With one jump she cleared the muddy ditch, in which the solitary frog croaked among the rushes. In about twenty minutes she reached the crest of the Hollow Rock which overlooks the country of Alsace and the blue mountain tops of the Vosges.

Then she turned round to look if any one was following her; there was Fritz, his hat over his eyes, still sleeping in the middle of the green meadow. Friedland, too, and the cattle under their tree.

Listening attentively, she recognized the voices; Bremer, Fritz and all the farm people were in pursuit of her.

Without a moment's hesitation, Myrtle darted deeper into the forest, and only stopped running from time to time that she might listen again. At last the shouts grew fainter.

Soon she heard nothing but the rapid beating of her heart, and she slackened her pace. At last, very late, when the moon had set and she was quite worn out with fatigue, she sank down amongst the heather and fell into a deep sleep. She was now twelve miles from Dosenheim, near the source of the Zinsel. She felt sure that Bremer would not extend his search as far as that.

II.

It was broad daylight when Myrtle awoke to find herself alone on the Harberg, under an old fir tree covered with moss. A thrush was singing over her head, another was answering it from a long distance, far off in the valley.

The morning breeze was stirring the leaves, but the air, already warm, was laden with a thousand perfumes of ivy, mosses, and wild honeysuckle. The young gipsy opened her eyes quite amazed; she looked about her, and then remembering that she could not hear Catharine calling out "Myrtle! Myrtle! Where are you, wretched child?" she smiled, and listened to the song of the thrush.

She heard the murmuring of a spring close to her, and found she had only to turn her head to see the fresh water rushing along the rock and spreading itself out on the grass. An arbutus tree, laden with red berries, hung over the rock; beneath it grew a splendid aconite, with violet flowers spotted with white.

Myrle was thirsty, but she felt so lazy and so contented to lie there listening to the sound of the water and the singing of the thrush, that she was disinclined to disturb the harmony, and let her pretty brown head fall back again, and smiling looked up at the sky through her half open eyelids:

"This is how I shall always be," she said to herself. "I am lazy; I know I am. God made me so!"

As she went on dreaming in this way, she pictured to herself the farm, with its cocks and hens, and then thinking of the eggs in the barn, hidden under a few blades of straw, she said to herself: "I wish I had got two eggs now, two hard-boiled ones, like Fritz had in his sack yesterday, and a crust of bread, and salt. But, pshaw! if one hasn't got eggs, blackberries and whortleberries are very good too"

"Ah! I see some there," she exclaimed "I see some."

She was right, there were lots of them on the heath.

In a few minutes she noticed that the thrush had stopped singing, and raising herself on her elbow she saw the bird pecking one of the berries on the arbutus tree. She got up to drink some water out of the hollow of her hand, and noticed plenty of cress growing all about.

Then certain words she had heard from the Cure Nicklausse came into her mind; such a thing had never happened to her before. The words were these:

"Consider the fowls of the air; they neither sow nor reap; which neither have storehouse nor barn, and God feedeth them!

"Consider the lillies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, they spin not; and yet I say unto you that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

"If then God so feed the birds, and so clothe the grass of the field, shall he not much more feed and clothe you!

"O men of little faith! Take no thought for these things; for all these things do the heathen and the nations of the world seek after; and your Father knoweth that you have need of them."

"Ah," thought Myrtle, "when Mother Catharine used to call me a little heathen, I might well have made answer to her: 'It is you who are heathens, for you sow and reap—and we are good Christians who live as the birds of the air."

She had scarcely ended these wise reflections, when a noise of footsteps among the dry leaves made her lift up her head.

She was about to take to flight, when a gipsy lad of eighteen or twenty years old, tall, slight, with brown skin, curly hair, sparkling eyes, and thick, broad lips, let himself slide down the rock, and, looking at her admiringly, exclaimed,

"Almani?"

"Almani!" replied Myrtle, with emotion.

"To what troop do you belong, Eh? Eh?" asked the young fellow.

"I don't know. I am searching."

Then she told him how Bremer had brought her up, and how she had escaped from his house the day before. Meanwhile the young gipsy stood there smiling and showing his white teeth.

"As for me," said he, throwing out his arm, "I am going to Haz-ach; to-morrow is the day of the great fair, and all our troop will be there. Pfiifer-Karl, Melchior, Fritz, the clarionet player, and Concon-Peter. The women will tell fortunes, and we shall play music. If you like, come with me!"

"I should like very much," said Myrtle, casting down her eyes.

He then kissed her, put his sack upon her back, and taking his stick in both his hands, exclaimed, "Woman, you shall be mine. You shall carry my sack, and I will feed you. Now forward!"

And Myrtle, who had been so lazy at the farm, now stepped forward cheerfully He followed her, singing and bounding along on his hands and feet, as joyous as he could be.

Since that day nothing has been heard of Myrtle.

Fritz thought he should die if she did not come back, but in a few years he consoled himself for her loss by marrying Gredel Dick, the daughter of the miller.

Catharine appeared quite contented, for Gredel Dick was the richest heiress in the village.

Bremer only was still sad; he had ended by loving Myrtle as if she were his own child.

One winter's day he was looking out of the window, and on seeing a gipsy woman in rags, with a sack on her back, crossing the valley, which was all blocked with snow, he sat down, drawing a deep sigh,

"What is the matter, Bremer?" asked his wife.

As he did not answer she went up to him, and saw that he was dead.

Reading for the Million.

Journalism and Woman Suffrage.

The following article, replete with good sense in that it keenly deplores the immodest desire of a vast crowd of women for public notoriety, was written for *The True Woman*, published in Baltimore, Md., by Mrs. Dahlgren. We desire to say that the female suffrage question is an open one with us. She says:

During a recent visit to some Virginia springs, we were witnesses of that anomalous state of social sentiment, which at once encourages and complains of the present license of the press, by which it assumes an inquisitorial right over the private life and character of respectable people.

No longer may worthy citizens claim exemption on the score of living in dignified retirement, from the displeasing notoriety attached to public mention of their names and record of their actions. Certain papers, known to supply this pabulum to morbid taste, were eagerly looked for, and every copy quickly sold, and instantly scanned. We saw many excellent people, while scarcely glancing at the really able leading articles of these papers, who were very especially interested in various letters full of social gossip.

In these letters we find the cherished sanctities of family altars rudely exhibited to public gaze, and introduced to a gaping world by some familiar name, only intended for the privacy of home endearment. In our social circle we have often enjoyed the refined hospitalities extended by dignified matrons and their accomplished daughters. We have thought of these ladies with that pleasant measure of respect, which we desire to merit for ourselves in return; and assuredly when we find the press, regardless of all claims to forbearance, glibly commenting upon these ladies as "Lizzie, Annie, Jennie," etc., etc.,—so and so, we feal that a certain harm has been done. We recognize that delicate modesty, refined susceptibility, and high-toned ideas of propriety have been outraged. But, perchance, this very last sentence, requiem-like, only embodies the good which is passing away, and will simply be read to be sneered at by the rising spirit of the age.

Yet, we repeat it, a harm has been done. Our best people regret, deprecate, yet are half bewildered by this inundation of innovations. But they meet with entire favor by coarser and ruder minds, who delight in personalities, and who are well pleased to have names bandied about as common of women who should have been spared the disparagement of such vulgar notoriety.

In this connection we are reminded of an incident of our early life, which may serve to illustrate somewhat the change between now and then. The "*then*" refers to a score or more of years ago, when Annie Royall, the mother of the strong-minded of to-day, having started an offensive little paper at the capital, made use of it for the express purpose of levying a species of black-mail on all members of Congress and public functionaries generally.

In collecting her subscription list, she used precisely the same peremptory means since found so effective by the various enterprising female Quixotte editors who have succeeded her. The woman of that day not having been illuminated by that light of progress in which we now revel, had a genuine horror of having their portraits taken for public gaze; and the men of that day, as yet unenlightened in their apprehension by the female suffrage movement, had also an intense dread of seeing the names of the lady members of their family in print. But to our incident. We had just left school, and were about to be introduced to society, by a father who held at that time, and for many years, a leading place in public life. One morning, while quietly reading a book in the parlor of our boarding house, we were amazed to see our sedate, composed and calm-browed parent hurriedly enter, and seizing our hand in an excited manner, almost drag us to our room, when the door was quickly closed and we looked in and left to our wondering reflections. Now our father was conspicuous among the remarkable men of his day for his never-failing tranquility of manner. He alone would retain an unruffled aspect when engaged in the most excited debates on the floor of Congress. Much did we marvel for the short space of time in which we were left a prisoner, as to what could have so greatly disturbed the habitual calm of the wise man. The mystery was soon unraveled. Annie Royall had been in the house, and the only hope of avoiding a notice in her paper, was to escape her observation. Impressed with the imminent peril of his child, no time had been lost to secure for her a retreat. Thus was it twenty years ago. How is it now? Do we behold agitated parents hiding away their daughters when the news reporter makes his inquisitorial rounds? We are answered by a smile at the old-fashioned simplicity of the question.

Certainly, the tone of social life has been lowered. There are yet not a few cultivated women who may feel hurt and indignant to find their names and their movements chronicled with but little of decorum of form. But we fear that these vestiges of the past are rapidly disappearing, for editors aver that their papers never sell so well as when they particularize society items. Such facts are perfectly indicative of the change of manners we are undergoing. The newspaper men are not the party in fault. *They* simply cater for the public taste. We do not now speak of journalism as it *ought* to be, but *as it is*. It clearly reflects the public sentiment and mirrors the nation. It regards the readable matter offered as a purely business affair, and its articles are manufactured to suit its readers just as the tradesman selects his wares to please his customers. We might as well quarrel with the "modiste" who gives us a "perfect fit," as with the journalist who takes an exact measure of the follies of the age. But unlike the good physician, who, when he feels the pulse and finds the excitement of fever, uses displeasing but needed remedies to effect a cure, the journalist too often only assists the ravages of the moral maladies he so skillfully detects.

When are we to hope for the advent of that Christian hero, who with unswerving zeal for the right, will labor to elevate journalism into a redeeming power throughout the land? And to what causes are we to attribute this decadence of good taste and good manners, as expressed by the present journalism? So far as women are concerned, we may dispassionately aver that the long-continued agitation kept up by the female suffragists has had much to do in causing the mischief we deplore. The public harangues of women all over the country; the incendiary and immoral doctrines so boldly advocated by many; the assumptions so constantly made of intolerance of all restraint, progress being defined as free thought, free lives and free loves; the senseless villification of men, our natural protectors, which makes them in turn forget the exercise of their wonted amenity towards us; the brazen adoption of masculine manners and dress; the eager lust of these women for the fierce excitements of political life;—all these causes, surging throughout the length and breadth of this vast country,—all conspire to demoralization and ruin.

Did we not, my sisters, once drink of the pure waters of the mountain heights? Should we not now shudder to behold that passionate Amazonian thirst which has poluted these the thousand beauteous mountain rills, whose pellucid waters spread richness and peace over this fair land? And now we look upon turbid, swollen torrents, madly rushing on to form a mighty stream of corruption, which shall presently cover the face of the earth. Let us pause, ere we, too, are whirled into this seething vortex. Let us pause, ere this hell's cauldron, like another deluge, may engulf us; for out of this approaching chaos comes no salvation, except in an entire reconstruction.

We are drifting into a worse cataclysm than has ever yet submerged society. Let us accept all the signs of these perilous times, and unite to check this utter madness of the hour, to vindicate our right to be considered modest, virtuous and God-fearing. By such united effort alone may we hope to arrest the growing licence of the press, which is but an image of the license of society.

There is much to be done and no time to lose in the doing. When men shall say of us, "She is intelligent, feminine and high-minded," rather than she is "well dressed, *pronouce* and fashionable," we shall have won half the battle, half regained our waning influence. Then shall we be ready to anew enchain the spirit of *animalism*, now triumphant. Yet morality alone may never conquer Satanic forces. Let us invoke the God of hosts to our aid, and then having put on the full armor of religion, we may command the troubled waves *be still*. Let us not waste precious moments in futile indignation at the journalism of the day, but arouse ourselves to check the baleful public sentiment now being fostered, which gives it encouragement and life.

Hard Times.

What is it that makes hard times? Just at this writing the solution is easily arrived at. No country or people can really be prosperous where idleness takes the place of industry. In a majority of cases prosperity and plenty is the result of honest labor, while on the contrary, want, and misery, and destitution, is sure to follow in the wake of indolence and a disposition to put off until to-morrow what ought to be done to-day. Not a day passes over our heads but that we are struck with the large amount of labor lost to the country, in the great number of idlers standing on the street corners loafing away time which might be employed profitably to themselves and the community.

In a country like this, boundless in its resources, there is something for every one to do. The industrious man is never idle—his children never cry for bread, nor do they go in rags. He never finds time to visit the places of demoralization, which generally result in ruin. In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the idle slothful man is responsible for the many evils that afflict society. It is in his brain alone that house burning, robberies and all manner of devilment, is concocted. Until intelligence and education beats down the stupidity and ignorance of the populace; then will times become better, and money easier, and loafers and vagabonds find no place to hide themselves from the strong arm of the law.

The Richest Boy.

The papers are telling about a boy in New England, now fourteen years of age, who is supposed to be the richest boy in the United States, because he has a great deal of money. To our mind, the richest boy in America is the one who is good-hearted, honest, inteligent, ambitious, willing to do right. He is one who loves his mother, and has a kind word for her; who loves his sister or sisters, and is the one that does not call his father the "old man," but who loves him, speaks kindly to and of him, and tries to help him as the sign of old age gathers fast upon his brow.

The richest is the one who has pluck to fight his destiny and future He is the one who has manhood to do right and be honest, and is striving to be somebody: who is above doing a mean action, who would not tell a lie to screen himself, or betray a friend. He whose young mind is full of noble thoughts for the future, who is determined to win a name by good deeds. This is the richest boy in America. Which one of our readers is it?

This boy we like, we would be glad to see, would like to take him by the hand and tell him to go on earnestly, that success might crown his efforts. And if he is a poor boy we could meet him at the threshold, bid him enter, and give him good advice, well and kindly meant. That other rich boy in New England, we don't care anything about, for there are fools and snobs enough to worship, flatter, and spoil him.

Necessary Blessings.

Did it ever strike you that there were necessary blessings as well as necessary evils in this world; certain good things that we cannot escape any more than we can certain so-called evil things; benefits that we accept with the same lack of responsibility, something of the same spirit of resignation that we do the trouble we are called upon to bear? Sombre indeed would be the round of the seasons to some of us where it not for pleasures that needs must be devised and entered into for the sake of friends and guests beloved; and oh, the delicious holidays of convalesence! are there not those who know the blessed relaxation of some morbid self-discipline, through the interposition of a master soul; those who, perplexed and irresolute while duty and desire debate at the parting of the ways, have joyfully welcomed the clear decision that directs them at last into the path leading through the green pastures and beside the still water!—*From "The Old Cabinet," in Scribner's.*

A TOPER sneered at a young man for wearing spectacles, when the latter said, "It is better to use glasses over the nose as I do, than under the nose as you do!"

The Home Circle.

I Need Thee, Precious Jesus.

I need thee, precious Jesus,
For I am very poor;
A stranger and a pilgrim,
I have no earthly store.
I need the love of Jesus,
To cheer me on my way,
To guide my doubting footsteps,
To be my strength and stay.

I need thee, precious Jesus,
I need a friend like thee,
A friend to soothe and pity,
A friend to care for me.
I need the heart of Jesus
To feel each anxious care,
To tell my every trial,
And all my sorrows share.

I need thee, precious Jesus,
I need thee day by day,
To fill me with thy fullness,
And lead me on my way;
I need thy Holy Spirit
To teach me what I am,
To show me more of Jesus,
To point me to the Lamb.

I need thee, precious Jesus,
I hope to see thee soon
Encircled with the rainbow,
And seated on thy throne;
There, with thy blood bought children,
My joy shall ever be
To sing thy praises, Jesus,
To gaze, my Lord, on thee!

The Family Altar.

There are few memories that are so fresh and powerful in after years, as the memories of the household altar. I can travel back over the path of forty years, and recall the very tones of my father's voice, as he reverently read the Bible, and devoutly prayed, in the midst of his family. I can remember how he prayed for his children, how faithfully he taught them the lessons of Christian truth and duty in those thoughtless days of youth, and I bless his memory now for what I did not appreciate then. I believe that the memories of Christian parents and the early associations of a Christian home, scarcely ever die out of the heart. Rev. Dr. Adams, in his beautiful book on "Thanksgiving Memories," gives us the following incident: "In the Cathedral of Limerick there hangs a chime of bells, which was cast in Italy by an enthusiast in his trade, who fixed his home near the monastery, where they were first hung, that he might daily enjoy their sweet and solemn music. In some political revolution the bells were taken away to a distant land, and their maker himself became a refugee and exile. His wanderings brought him, after many years, to Ireland. On a calm and beatiful evening, as the vessel which bore him floated on the placid bosom of the Shanon, suddenly the evening chimes peeled from the cathedral towers. His practiced ear caught the sweet sound, and he knew that his lost treasures were found. His early home, his old friends, his beloved native land, all the best associations of his life were in those sounds. He laid himself back in the boat, crossed his arms upon his breast, and listened to the music. The boat reached the wharf, but still he lay there, silent and motionless. They spoke to him, but he did not answer. They went to him, but his spirit had fled. The tide of memories that came vibrating through his heart at the well known chime and snapped its strings!"

And so, sometimes, in after life, when the feet of some wayward man have strayed far away from the home of his youth, and his heart has wandered far from his father's God, some memory of the past, like the sweet, sad melody of the evening chime, may wake long, slumbering echoes and stir long sealed fountains; and a father's counsels, and a mother's prayers, will come up again from the sacred burial places of the past with wondrous power to melt and win the wayward heart.

Yes, a family ought to be a little church of Jesus Christ. The father should be its pastor, conducting its daily worship, and leading the dear circle in the way of truth and duty. Every tie which binds one living heart to another, should be made stronger and more tender by the influence of a common tie to Jesus. Such a household will have a happy home. Their circumstances may be humble, and their lot may lowly, but if they have Christ in the family, there will always be sunshine and peace. That house cannot secure the highest domestic joy, which, like the inn at Bethlehem, has no room for Jesus.—*Dr. Rogers.*

Gems of Thought.

He only is independent who can maintain himself by his own exertions, unaided and alone.

Modesty promotes worth, but conceals it; just as leaves aid the growth of fruit, and hide it from view.

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies,—seldom safe to venture to instruct, even our best friends.

A secret is like silence—you cannot talk about it and keep it; it is like money—when once you know there is any concealed, it is half discovered.

Flattery—the hocus pocus nonsense with which our ears are sometimes cajoled, in order that we may be more effectually bamboozled and deceived.

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counselor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

In good society we are required to do obliging things to one another; in genteel society we are required only to say them.

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

Wisdom consists in arming ourselves with fortitude sufficient for enabling us to support hardships when they unavoidably happen.

Christian Courtesy.

Every man has his faults, his failings, his peculiarities. Every one of us finds himself crossed by such failings of others from hour to hour; and if we were to resent them all, or even notice all, it would be intolerable. If for every outburst of hasty temper, and for every rudeness that wounds us in our daily path, we were to demand an apology, require an explanation, or resent it by retaliation, daily intercourse would be impossible. The very science of social life consists in that gliding tact which avoids contact with the sharp angularities of character, which does not seek to adjust or cure them all, but covers them as if it did not see. So a Christian spirit throws a cloak over these things. It knows when it is wise not to see. That microscopic distinctness in which all faults appear to captious men who are forever blaming dissenting, complaining—disappears in the large, calm gaze of love. And O, it is this spirt which our Christian society lacks, and which we shall never get till each

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 25, 1871.

AN EARNEST WORD TO THOSE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHO HAVE FAILED TO PAY UP.

Those Who Owe us Nothing Need not Read This---It is not Intended for Them.

We hope, however, that every subscriber, who has not settled with us, will read what follows and take advantage of the suggestions: We do not desire to dun you, and yet, for the life of us, we do not see how we can avoid it. You fail to pay and we need our money badly. If there were only one, or two, or a dozen, or even a hundred of you, we might very readily stand it, but when you are told that out of the 4600 *bona fide* subscribers on our list, not one-half of the number have paid up for the year 1871, you begin to see that it figures up an aggregate that will run our establishment four or five months. But independent of the inconvenience we sustain, in not having our money and in being obliged to make our creditors wait, it is only adding additional expense upon you. And here we desire to say that there is no man in Huntingdon county so poor that he cannot take and pay two dollars a year for his county paper. Where is the man, we ask, who cannot save one dollar, in six months, for a newspaper? And as to the relative influence of the newspaper, it is next to the Bible; the latter teaches the way to Heaven, while the former teaches the way of the World, and no one can expect to make much headway, either here or hereafter, without a pretty accurate knowledge of both. But this is a digression. The rich man just as frequently fails to pay as the poor man. Why? Because he considers two dollars a mere trifle, and, we suppose, thinks we regard it in the same light. We might were it not for the frequent duns that are thrust at us.—But remember the ocean is made up of drops of water and the desert of mere tiny grains of sand. But outside of our needy circumstances we would like to get our subscription business to as near a cash basis as possible. We can't have a very good opinion of the subscriber who allows his subscription to run for years without making an effort to pay up, and before any of our subscribers have time to run up bills we want them to pay and keep paid up.

Now, then, if any of our subscribers, who are in arrears for 1871, will come forward and pay us EOUR dollars, at any time up to November Court, we will give them a receipt for this and the next year, or, in other words, we will receive payment at the rate of two dollars per year. Don't fail to avail yourselves of this proposition.

THOROUGH ORGANIZATION.

The smoke of battle has cleared away and the Republican party is triumphant. It is true that here and there a gallant division has been shattered and driven before the fearful onset of our antagonists, and that trifling local defeats have been sustained, but in the main our forces have carried down their adversaries in overwhelming defeat and we occupy the field, but our antagonists, though defeated and demoralized, are not annihilated, and we would be sorry if they were. In a few short months they will be scheming and plotting the election of the next President with as much assurance as if they had been victorious from Maine to California. Then it behooves us, since the smoke of battle has cleared away, to reorganize our forces and to make diligent investigation for the weak points in our organization.—What we desire to say here has been suggested by that which we have seen and experienced during the late campaign, and we now direct attention to these matters because we believe that the best interests of the Republican masses, for whom alone we speak, depend upon their adoption.—We, however, simply throw out these suggestions, and if they are not considered practical, and should not be adopted, we will not feel hurt in the least. We want to do the best for the Republican party—"this and nothing more."

In the first place, we regard the County Committee as entirely too unwieldy—too large. What in the wide world can be the necessity for two members of the County Committee for each election district?—The duty of a member is simply supervisory, and when you come to divide duty of this kind, between two or more, our experience is that it is never done at all. "What is everybodys' business is nobody's business." And just as likely what one would consider an effective campaign the other would ignore. We would cut it down just one-half, and make each member responsible for the success of the ticket in his election precinct. This would leave thirty-six persons to get together instead of seventy-two. Can it be possible that a Committee of this number could not be gotten together more readily than heretofore?—We think no one will question this. But some one may urge that it is the duty of the County Committee to appoint delegates to the State Convention. We think not. But if it is necessary to have two persons from each district, for this purpose, it will be just as convenient to call the County Convention together, and it will have the merit of having been elected directly by the people, while the Committeemen are the mere appointees of the delegates. We believe, firmly, that the County Convention alone should appoint Delegates and Conferees, and not those who have been brought into being to fill a mere supervisory office. In addition to each member of the County Committee, in each election precinct, we would have the Chairman of the County Committee to appoint a Vigilance Committee of two or four active persons, of which Committee the member of the County Committee should be chairman, and whose duty it should be to exercise a general supervision over the precinct, and to appoint sub-Committees for each school district, and to hold the Primary Elections. In this way every Republican could be approached and brought out to the election. In this feature lies the great secret of success.—Here is where the work must be done. Will our Republican friends adopt our suggestion?

The next feature we would have improved is representation in the County Convention. In this age, when all eyes are turned toward minority representation, we do not want the Republican party to be behind. We desire every man to be represented as nearly as possible. Herein lies, we think, the great secret of Republican success. We therefore think that the Convention should be made up of delegates representing, as nearly as possible, an equal number of voters. In illustration of our plan, let each precinct, or township, ward or borough, elect one delegate for each fifty votes or fractional part of fifty, exceeding twenty-five, as shown by the vote for the principal State or district office of the general election of the year immediately previous. The following table will exhibit our view of the matter, based upon the vote for Auditor General, at the late election, viz:

	VOTES.	DELEGATES.
Barree township	96	2
Brady township	73	1
Birmingham district	31	1
Broad Top City borough	36	1
Carbon township	61	1
Cass township and bor	111	2
Clay township	86	2
Cromwell twp	145	3
Coalmont borough	19	1
Dublin township	75	1
Franklin township	129	3
Henderson township	49	1
Huntingdon, East Ward	182	4
Huntingdon, West Ward	199	4
Hopewell township	26	1
Jackson township	149	3
Juniata township	65	1
Lincoln township	83	2
Mapleton borough	48	1
Morris township	82	2
Mt. Union borough	57	1
Mt. Union district	51	1
Oneida township	60	1
Petersburg district	87	2
Penn township	113	2
Porter township	243	5
Shade Gap borough	10	1
Shirley township	130	3
Springfield township	95	2
Tod township	95	2
Three Springs borough	25	1
Union township	116	2
Walker township	60	1
Warriorsmark twp	111	2
West township	86	2
Tell township	47	1
Whole number of Delegates		66

The Convention would consist of 66 delegates instead of 75 or 80 as now, and districts would be represented according to their vote, and not as at present, when the little borough of Shade Gap, with her 10 votes, has an equal say with Porter, with her 243. We have no desire to disparage our friends in Shade Gap, far from it, but is it fair that ten voters should have the same weight in a representative body that two hundred and forty-three have? Of course, if the object were to create a body for a check upon a representative body, as the Senate of the United States, it would be altogether a different matter, but a Republican Convention ought to represent its constituents according to their numbers.—If any one will reflect, for a moment, he cannot help but concede that such inequality, as above stated, is very unfair.—We prefer a delegate for each vote as being more in accordance with the received notions of representation.

We have thrown out these reflections without consulting with any one, and we hope to hear a general expression of opinion upon them.

SHALL AMERICAN OR ENGLISH FURNACES SUPPLY OUR MARKETS WITH PIG IRON?

In previous articles we have shown, from official authorities, 1st. That the duty on pig iron is lower now than for half a century past, with perhaps an exception of four years; 2d. That England is rapidly increasing her export of pig iron to the United States, viz: imports of fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, value $2,509,280; imports of 1871, value $3,106,490. 3d, That England is sending to the United States more pig iron and rails than to all the world besides.

In the face of these startling facts the "Revenue Reformers," so called, and Free Traders, demand that the present duty on pig iron, of $7 per ton, shall be reduced or removed altogether. Ex-Commissioner of Revenue D. A. Wells, asks that it be reduced to $3 per ton; but Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in a lengthy article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for October, 1871, demands, in behalf of the "Revenue Reformers," that "pig iron and raw steel, shall be added to the free list," with other articles named; and adds: "It is now evident that the Tariff question must be settled upon principles of justice, and not upon the protective theory." Mr. Atkinson is a leader in the Revenue Reformers' movement, and his "principles of justice" are to transfer our iron industries to England, and reduce our own workmen to absolute pauperism. England is now producing a very large portion of our rails and pig iron. Reduce the duty to one-half the present rates, and our iron industries will become paralyzed. Remove the duty on pig iron altogether, as the Revenue Reformers demand, and every furnace in the country will be closed,—absolutely closed! There is but one alternative, and that is, to reduce wages of workmen to a level with those of England. Here are the comparative prices now paid in each country:

		English.	*American.*
Pudlers	per ton	$2.05	$4.00
Pudlers helpers	"	78	2.00
Heaters	per day	1.90	4.37
Heaters helpers	"	97	2.07
Rollers	"	3.00	5.10
Day laborers	"	78	1.75
Carpenters	"	1.40	3.00
Masons	"	2.00	3.25

The difference in the price of pig iron in England and in the United States is caused almost exclusively by the difference in the wages paid for labor. And what is the result? In France, Belgium and England men, women and children work in the mines and mills, half fed and worse clothed; without education, culture, domestic happiness, or social enjoyment, and despondingand hopeless; with no chance in the race of life, or hope of advancement. In America the wages paid enables the workman to live in a comfortable cottage, generally his own, feed his family generously, and clothe them respectably. His children are educated and fitted for positions of honor and trust; and he, by steady habits, industry and economy, often advances from the position of workman to that of owner and capitalist.

Comply with the demands of the "Revenue Reformers," and American workmen will fall to the level, or within a shade of it, of those of England.

Governor Seymour has nothing to say to the Democracy. Their candidate he cannot be.

Complete List of Members Elected to the Legislature.

Below we present a complete list of the members elected to the next Legislature. The newly elected Senators are marked with a star (*). Frank D. Collins, D., has received the certificate of election by the grossest frauds, and we presume his seat will be contested.

SENATE.

Philadelphia—First District, Robert P. Dechert, D.; Second district, E. W. Davis, R.*; Third district, David A. Nagle, D.; Fourth district, Geo. Connel, R.*

Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—Henry S. Evans, R.; H. Jones Brooke, R.

Bucks—Jesse W. Knight, D.

Lehigh and Northampton—Edwin Albright, D.

Berks—J. Depuy Davis, D.

Schuylkill—Wm. M. Randall, D.

Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Albert G. Brodhead, D.

Luzerne, Monroe and Pike—F. D. Collins, D.*

Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—L. F. Fitch, R.*

Cameron, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga—B. B. Strang, R.*

Lycoming, Union and Snyder—Andrew H. Dill, D.

Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—Charles R. Buckalew, D.

Dauphin and Lebanon—David Mumma, R.

Lancaster—Esaias Billingfelt, R., John B. Warfel, R.

Cumberland and Franklin—J. M. Weakley, R.*

York and Adams—Wm. M'Sherry, D.*

Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Hiram Findley, D.

Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and Perry—R. Bruce Petrikin, D.; David M. Crawford, D.

Indiana and Westmoreland—Harry White, R.*

Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk—W. A. Wallace, D.*

Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene—A. A. Purman, D.

Allegheny—Jas L. Graham, R.*; Miles S. Humphreys, R.*

Washington and Beaver—James S. Rutan, R.

Mercer, Venango and Warren—Harrison Allen, R.

Crawford and Erie—Geo. B. Delamater, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....17
Democrats.....16

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—First district, G. H. Smith, R.; Second, George M'Gowan, D.; Third, Samuel Josephs, D.; Fourth, Wm. Elliott, R.; Fifth, C. H. Dougherty, D.; Sixth, Charles A. Porter, R.; Seventh, Howard J. Potts, R.; Eighth, Samuel Daniels, R.; Ninth, Wm. H. Vodges, R.; Tenth, Samuel D. Dailey, D.; Eleventh, J. B. Hancock, R.; Twelfth, George W. Fox, R.; Thirteenth, S. D. Strock, R.; Fourteenth, John Lamon, R.; Fifteenth, Adam Albright, R.; Sixteenth, A. D. Levering, R.; Seventeenth, G. H. Griffith, R.; Eighteenth, James N. Marks, R.

Adams—Isaac Hereter, D.

Franklin—Thaddeus M. Mahon, R.

Armstrong—P. K. Bowman, R.

Beaver, Butler and Washington—D. M. Leatherman, G. W. Fleeger, and W. H. Mickey, R.; Dr. Joseph Lusk, D.

Bedford and Fulton—J. W. Dickerson, D.

Berks—John A. Conrad, A. T. C. Keffer and H. H. Schwartz, D.

Blair—B. L. Hewitt, R.

Bradford—B. S. Dartt and P. H. Buck, R.

Bucks—Samuel Darrah, D., and S. C. Pursell, R.

Cambria—Samuel Henry, R.

Potter and M'Kean—Lucius Rogers, R.

Carbon and Monroe—Richard S. Staples, D.

Allegheny—James Taylor, M. Edwards, John Gilfillan, D. N. White, H. K. Sample, J. W. Ballantine and Alexander Miller, R.

Chester—Joseph C. Keech and Levi Prizer, R.

Centre—P. Gray Meek, D.

Clearfield—John Lawshe, D.

Clarion and Forest—J. B. Lawson, D.

Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan—A. C. Noyes and Samuel Wilson, D.

Columbia—Charles B. Rockway, D.

Crawford—J. H. Gray and Wm. B Gleason, R.

Cumberland—J. Bomberger, R.

Dauphin and Perry—Andrew K. Black, I. S. Schminkey and Joseph Shuler, R.

Delaware—Thos. V. Cooper, R.

Erie—George W. Starr and C. P. Rogers, R.

Elk, Cameron and Jefferson—A. I. Wilson, R.

Fayette—Samuel H. Smith, D.

Huntingdon—F. H. Lane, R.

Indiana—T. M'Mullin, R.

Juniata and Mifflin—Geo. V. Mitchell, D.

Lancaster—D. K. Burkholder. J. C. Gatchell and C. L. Hunsicker, R.

Lawrence—A. P. Moore, R.

Lebanon—Anthony S. Ely, R.

Lehigh—Adam Woolever and Herman M. Fetter, D.

Luzerne—Richard Williams, R., P. Quigley, P. DeLang and D. B. Koons, D.

Montgomery—John J. Harvey and Oliver G. Morris, D.

Mercer—Nathan Morford, R.

Northampton—Samuel G. Labar and C. E. Peisert, D.

Northumberland and Montour—Dennis M. Bright, R., I. B. Newbaker, Ind.

Pike and Wayne—J. Howard Beach, D.

Schuylkill—Wallace Guss, R.; Chas. F. King and W. C. Uhler, D:

Snyder and Union—William G. Herrold, R.

Susquehanna and Wyoming—Martin Bringes and E. W. Beardslee, R.

Tioga—J. G. Mitchell, R.

Venango—J. D. M'Junkin, R.

Warren—W. H. Short, R.

Westmoreland—John Latta and A. Greenawalt, D.

York—Lemuel Ross and Frank J. Magee, D.

Greene—R. A. M'Connell, D.

Somerset—W. H. Sanner, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans.....63
Democrats.....37

Republican majority.....26

Last year the Republicans had six majority in the House and only five majority on joint ballot. This is a wonderful change, when we remember that the Democrats gerrymandered the State to suit themselves.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

☞ The Republicans of Bedford county did nobly at the late election. They elected their candidate for Associate Judge, Poor Director, Auditor and County Surveyor, besides giving a majority for Beath of 4, and a majority of 151 for Hon. Wm. M. Hall for President Judge. Well done "old mother Bedford."

☞ Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C., will accept our thanks for a copy of the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics on Customs and Tariff Legislation.

THE TARIFF ON PIG IRON.

We reprint the following article to correct an important error which escaped our attention:

Now that the "Bureau of Statistics," at Washington, has compiled and published a book containing the rates of duties under the several Tariffs from 1798 to 1870, the opponents of a protective tariff can no longer say, with safety from exposure, as they have hitherto been doing, that the tariff on pig iron is higher than it ever was previous to 1861. *The tariff is lower on pig iron to-day, than at any time previous, within fifty years*, with perhaps an exception of three years. Here are the different tariffs, as given on the official authority of the Statistical Bureau:

Tariff of 1816, duty $10.00 per ton.
" " 1824, " 23.50 "
" " 1828, " 10.00 "
" " 1833, " 10.00 "
" " 1842, " 9.00 "
" " 1846, " 30 per ct. adv.
" " 1857, " 24 "
" " 1861, " 9.00 per ton.
" " 1870, " 7.00 "

Under the present tariff of $7 per ton, England is rapidly increasing her export of pig iron to the United States.

☞ The Pittsburg *Post* contains two and a quarter columns, of double-leaded editorial, in favor of Hon. Thomas A. Scott for President. Coming, as it does, from Pittsburgh, it might be regarded as very heavy *irony*.

Constitutional Reform.

The people of Pennsylvania, by an overwhelming vote, which seems to have been irrespective of party, have just decided that their Constitution needs revision. It was high time. We are impelled to proffer a few suggestions, which we trust they will dispassionately consider:

I. The Legislature just chosen should, when first assembled, proceed at once to pass an act giving effect to the popular will. And, in order to keep the Convention, so far as possible, out of the whirlpool of a Presidential Election, that act should provide for an election of delegates not later than the 1st of May next.

II. The delegates thus chosen should meet early in June, and spend a month in laying out and distributing their work among the appropriate Committees.—Should party spirit threaten to run high, it may be wise then to adjourn over to the second Thursday in November, when the Presidential struggle will have been concluded and the waves of party spirit will have begun to subside.

III. We judge that it will be found advisable to increase the number of representatives in either branch of the Legislature. Instead of 33 in the Senate and 100 in the House, there should not be fewer than 51 and 151 respectively; and we should prefer 75 and 201. A numerous body is far less readily corrupted than one composed of few persons. Population has largely increased since the present numbers were fixed, and a Senate of 75 and a House of 201 members would give a larger constituency to each member that was first fixed at 33, the House at 100. At all events, have each House consist of an odd number, so as to preclude a tie between the two parties and a consequent inability to organise.

IV. Do not fail to give what is improperly termed Minority (but which really is Complete) Representation a fair trial. To this end, would the State fairly into 25 Senate and 67 Assembly districts, each entitled to chose three members. Authorize each legal voter to cumulate his vote if and as he thinks proper. For instance: he may vote

thus	*or*	*or*
John Williams,	John Williams,	John Williams,
John Williams,	John Williams,	James Parker,
John Williams,	James Parker,	Charles Wallace.

In the first case, his vote counts *three* for John Williams; in the second, *two* for John Williams, *one* for James Parker; in the third, *one* each for Williams, Parker, and Wallace.

Under this system, a majority of the voters could always elect a majority of the representatives, but a minority could make sure of a minority of the representatives, unless it were less than one-fourth of the entire electorial body, which it rarely is. Every voter would thus go to the polls with a reasonable assurance that his vote would tell in the election—that it would not prove a mere ineffectual protest—that it would help elect at least one Senator and one Assemblyman. There may be admirable talent for legislation among the Eight Thousand Republicans of Berks County or the Ten Thousand of the Northampton Congress District, but it lies smothered under a relentless Democratic majority, and can never make itself manifest. Just so with the Fifteen Thousand Democrats of Allegheny and the Nine Thousand of Lancaster. Why should not these have a voice in legislation as well as though they lived in other counties? They are citizens; they pay taxes, and are drafted in case of need. Why gag and fetter them? We predict that the local minorities, if allowed a representation proportioned to their numbers, will elect abler and better men in the average, than the majorities do. We entreat Pennsylvania to accord to *all* her people, and not local majorities merely, a voice in framing the laws under which they live.

V. As venality or corruption in office, more especially in legislation, is the giant evil of our day, the Convention will of course deal with it sternly and thoughtfully. We submit for the consideration of its members the Article on this subject matured by our State's Convention of 1867—as follows:

ART. XIII, SECTION 1. Any person holding office under the laws of this State, who except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites received or consents to recieve, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a State prison, for a term not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court. This section shall not effect validity of any existing statutes in relation to the offence of bribery.

SEC. 2. Any person offering a bribe, if it shall be accepted, shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor. But any person who offers or promises a bribe, if it shall be rejected by the officer to whom it is tendered, shall be deemed guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and on conviction shall be punished as provided in the first section of this article.

SEC. 3. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with receiving a bribe or with offering or promising a bribe that is rejected, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

SEC. 4. Any District Attorney, who shall fail faithfully to prosecute the violation in his county of any provision of this Article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The expense which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any State officer or member of the legislature within such county, and of receiving bribes by any State officer or member of the Legislature in said county shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided by law.

—The Constitution which embodied this Article was voted down by Tweed and his confederates—defeated by the votes of men who qualified themselves for the task by taking care never to read the document they condemed. Had that Constitution been adopted, our City would have owed Twenty Millions less than she now does, while Tweed's fortune would have been Millions less than it is. If a vote could be taken *this* Fall, the Amended Constitution would be overwhelmingly ratified.

VI. Finally, elect your ablest, wisest, ripest, purest men to the Constitutional Convention, regardless of politics. *Our* Constitution was voted down because Republicans made it. We trust that reason may not prove conclusive in Pennsylvania.

We infer from partial returns that Ohio has also decided to have a Convention.—*New York Tribune.*

The State.

We give below the majorities, most of them official, in the various counties, as ascertained, for Auditor General, as compared with the majorities of Geary and Packer in 1869. Those marked with an asterisk (*) are official:

COUNTIES.	Stanton, R.	McCandless, D.	Geary, R.	Packer, D.
Adams		500		387
Allegheny	*3769		4557	
Armstrong	*371		360	
Beaver	450		694	
Bedford		*13		347
Berks		*5867		6569
Blair	*140		711	
Bradford	3000		2967	
Bucks		*41		556
Butler	*204		256	
Cambria		*735		648
Cameron	73		51	
Carbon		*231		655
Centre		300		362
Chester	*5327		2084	
Clarion		*1168		1046
Clearfield		1200		1216
Clinton		550		677
Columbia		1900		1869
Crawford	1000		1242	
Cumberland		300		804
Dauphin	*1249		1332	
Delaware	*1607		1237	
Elk	100			493
Erie	*1824		2160	
Fayette		*943		889
Franklin	*395			338
Forest	75		72	
Fulton		300		308
Greene		*1468		1450
Huntingdon	*751		457	
Indiana	*2182		1933	
Jefferson	*81			72
Juniata		300		388
Lancaster	*4095		5488	
Lawrence	1200		1725	
Lebanon	1800		1331	
Lehigh		1200		1578
Luzerne		700		1006
Lycoming		300		534
McKean			184	
Mercer	*816		744	
Mifflin		50		62
Monroe				2053
Montgomery		500		1084
Montour		*340	489	
Northampton		2700		3426
Northumberland	*204			503
Perry	100		13	
Philadelphia	11494		4400	
Pike		700		739
Potter	600		626	
Schuylkill		700		999
Snyder	400		404	
Somerset	1225		1240	
Sullivan		300		353
Susquehanna	900		1082	
Tioga	2200		2710	
Union	600		581	
Venango	500		266	
Warren	*501		751	
Washington	735			156
Wayne		400		440
Westmoreland		1400		1342
Wyoming		*164		320
York		1400		2781
	45681	26405		
	26405			
Stanton's majority	19276			
Geary's majority in 1869	4596			

Pittsburgh Correspondence.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23, 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:—It having been some time since I wrote you, and thinking a line might not come amiss to aid it filling up a column when the editor may not be in the humor for writing, I seat myself (as letter writers say) for the pleasant task. But what shall I write about? Certainly not about the late election—for I feel a little demoralized on that score, being a Democrat; only a *little*, however, as two of my votes were not lost, having in one instance made a "departure" from my usual custom and voted for a Republican, my clever friend and skillful physician, Dr. Stanton; in the other case a Democratic commissioner was elected, the whole force of the whiskey interest (a very unusual occurence) being in favor of our candidate because of their opposition to the man who lodged two of the old commissioners within iron bars in a certain building in Allegheny city. Still, I confess, I felt a little demoralized as I did not expect our state ticket to be so badly beaten and in order to recover I set out early on Wednesday morning for Crawford and Erie counties, stopping on my way at New Brighton, the home of the Auditor General elect, and also at New Castle, the county seat of Lawrence county, the home of the Surveyor General non-elect. Here I learned of the death of a gentleman who would have been one of our policy-holders had he lifted his policy, but, instead, his wife is a widow and his children penniless. It always happens that men who are not insured, or who throw up their policies after having paid for several years, die before their time, or rather at the wrong time for their families. But I was saying something about New Castle when the memory of this unfortunate man came upon me and I had to refer to him as a warning to others.

New Castle has the appearance of having once been a flourishing town. Some little manufacturing is still done there but not as much as there should be. It might be called a wealthy town but her wealth is hoarded and is not used to build up and develop the country.

A little farther up the E. & P. R. R. we find Sharon, a truly busy place. In the last sentence I say *we*, for I was joined by a traveling companion, (a gentleman of course), and then it sounds—well "you know how it is yourself." We were on our way to Meadville and soon we were transferred to the Atlantic and Great Western R. R.—what a transfer! from an express train to a slow freight. We tried to sleep but would rouse up after a sudden jerk and go in search of our beaver which had been jerked out of its place and was rolling around promiscuously through the car. By and by we got into a tolerably sound sleep when the conductor shouted out "Meadville," and looking at our watch we were *forty* minutes ahead of time owing to the fact that we had no freight cars on for the last-named place else we would have been detained the other forty minutes in the yard, one-quarter of a mile from the city, until the freight was disposed of. When you, Mr. Editor, come this way beware of Local freights.

The McHenry House ought to be the best hotel here but it has somewhat degenerated from what it was one year ago. It now bears a rather dilapidated appearance—needing only repairing and a new landlord or something of that kind, one hardly knows what—in order to make it a first-class house. One thing the traveler likes about it, you are placed on the first story in large airy rooms, at one time well furnished, and you feel a degree of safety from fires, for no one can help dreaming of the fate of the Garden City, as in the event of such a calamity you need only raise the window and step out on the ground floor. Meadville, the county seat of Crawford county, is a rather pretty town with a population of about 7,500 and seems to have been built on great expectations. Allegheny College, controlled by the Methodist Church, is located here and is enjoying the patronage it so well deserves. There is some manufacturing done here to which we would like to refer had we more space. The largest establishment, we believe, is the Meadville Woolen Mills. The production is about 5,000 yards of ¾ goods per week; the yearly production reaching about $250,000. In addition there are several Agricultural implement works, foundries, machine shops, carriage factories, etc.

We had intended telling how our local freight killed two persons on Saturday night while they were crossing the track, but we forbear for the present. More again.

RICHARD.

In two years the Union Pacific railway has sold 440,000 acres of farming lands for the sum of $1,900,000.

Six hundred and thirty-one bales of cotton have been shipped from Blackville, S. C., so far this season.

Ruins of Chicago.

Gas and Water—Good Order Maintained—Relief Abundant—No Rush on the Banks—Enterprise of the Chicago Press—113 Dead Bodies Recovered.

CHICAGO, October 18.—The South Side, which now depends upon oil and candles for light, will soon be furnished with gas from the North Side works of the Peoples' gas company, which is pushing rapidly. Arrangements have been made for establishing a connection through the La Salle street tunnels.

One of the engines lately destroyed at the city works was set in motion last evening to supply the unburnt district of the South division with water. To morrow evening it is expected the West and South divisions will be supplied with all the water that may be necessary for practical use.

This is the tenth day after the great conflagration, and each day brings with it fresh occasion for encouragement. The city is orderly, relief abundant and business is resuming. Rebuilding has commenced and there is a much more healthy feeling abroad in the community than the most sanguine had anticipated on that terribly gloomy day after the appalling calamity. We see and hear the most cheering evidence of a firm purpose and of a liberal, hopeful and brave spirit among our stricken people, which will much sooner than the world expects rebuild our desolated city on the very grounds of its present ruins

It was thought by some that the reason there was no rush on the banks, especially the savings banks, yesterday, was because the fact of resumption was not generally known. The report from all the banks today is substantially the same as of yesterday. Everybody knows the money could be drawn out if the depositors wanted it, and for that reason no one wants it except as it may be needed for some immediate use. The business with the interior banks, as with the New York banks, is not so systematical as formerly. The thanks of Chicago, not simply of the banks, but of every citizen, are especially due to the banks of New York and the interior and northwest for the grand stand taken in relation to their Chicago correspondents. In the darkest hour of the disaster, when the loss seemed greater than it actually was not one of them flinched.

There is no difficulty in negotiating bills on New York at sight or on time the rate par, selling and buying at 25 cents per $1,000 discount.

The mayor has within the past three or four days revoked one or two hundred saloon licenses, the holders having violated an order recently promulgated regarding the sale of spirits and early closing.

All the daily papers published here before the fire have now resumed publication in same form or another.

The business of our board of trade has been fairly resumed. Much of it is confined to the settlement of contracts, which are being rapidly disposed of.

The purchases and sales of grain go on almost the same as usual. The receipts and shipments of grain are very heavy now daily, and as far as that department of affairs is concerned the trade and commerce of Chicago may be said to have been fully restored.

All of the savings banks are to-day paying depositors.

There seems to be very little demand, however, except to persons who have passes and prepared to leave.

The number of dead bodies now recovered is 113. It is believed that many more will be found under the ruins of hotels and other large buildings.

A Girl only sixteen years of age formed the whole plan adopted for supplying Farmington, N. H., with water.

The American storm signal service has been extended to Canada, by an arrangement between the two countries.

Brigham Young expresses himself as feeling "easy as an old shoe." He always was regarded as a slippery customer.

The armies and navies of Europe are said to contain at present 5,164,300 men, 512,594 horses, 10,224 field guns, and 800 mitrialleuses.

New Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of August, A. D., 1871, under the hands and seal of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Beaver and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of NOV., 1871, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 19th day of August, A. D., 1871, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (a. d. 20th day,) of NOV., A. D., 1871, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remains undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and the 96th year of American Independence.

D. R. P. NEELY, SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp., Lev. Fa. and Fi. Fas., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 11th day of November, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

A tract or parcel of land, situate in Hopewell township, bounded by lands of Matthew Hamilton on the east, Raystown Branch of Juniata river on the south, Adolphus Patterson on the west and Buchanan's heirs on the north, containing 178 acres, with 35 acres cleared, and having thereon two small log houses.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Helsel.

ALSO—All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Henderson township, adjoining lands of John and H. Steel, containing about one-half acre more or less, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half storied frame house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Steel.

ALSO—All those two certain tracts or parcels of land, situate in Tod township, No. 1 tract adjoining lands of Henry Cornelius, G. W. Crum, Stroup, Stone & Co., and others, containing 19 acres, all except two acres cleared and under cultivation; No. 2 bounded by lands of Michael Stone's heirs, D. Crum, J. Hess and others, containing 50 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log house, stable and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel K. Brode.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of defendant in Lots Nos. 12 and 13 in the borough of Mount Union, fronting on Shirley street, size 60 feet front by 150 feet deep; also Lot No. 20, fronting on Water street, size 50 feet front by 120 feet deep.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of P. M. Bare.

D. R. P. NEELY, Sheriff.

October 25, 1871.

ESTATE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wilson S. Utts, late of Union twp., Mifflin county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in same township. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. WILSON,
Oct25-6t. Administrator.

STRAY STEER.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in West township, about the 20th of September, a RED STEER, one year old, with a piece off the left ear and a slit in the right. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

SOLOMON HAMER.

October 25, 1871—3t*

New Advertisement.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.
FIFTH YEAR.

A Representative and Champion of American Art.

THE ALDINE:

An Illustrated Monthly Journal claimed to be the handsomest Paper in the World.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of THE ALDINE who are striving to make their profession worthy of admiration for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of the volume just completed cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost.

The labor of

Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 25, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAH LODGE, No. 339, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
KING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the second Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
JUNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
HUNTINGDON CAMP OF I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
FRANKLIN PRIEF, No. 63, I. O. of R. M., meets every Saturday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
JOHN M. READ, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.
CITY COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each month.

HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 142, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, in Y. M. C. A. room.
HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Fridays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

First Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Phan—Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. Mass at three Sundays in every month.
Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Preaching on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Preaching on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Preaching on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

1—Police business.

The latest is an educated fly.

Reading has a female barber.

Poaching—The season for hops.

Blair county court is in session.

Altoona is building an opera house.

The great want—The want of money.

Altoona is to have a new daily paper.

Altoona has established a night police.

Wanted—A load of good hay at this office.

Unfortable these nights—Blankets and sich.

Hollidaysburg has a ghost, or a "what is it?"

Cambria county is cursed with horse thieves.

S. Elliott, of the Bloody Run *Press*, is ill.

Ill, but beautiful—These moonlight nights.

Harrisburg has 5,000 Sunday school scholars.

Autumn lingers lovingly in the lap of summer.

Shaw's big show will be in town on Saturday.

Few churches were largely attended on Sunday.

Bible—Overcoats and other winter wrappers.

Who have a large farm to sell in Bedford Co.

Have you sent us a new subscriber? If not, why not?

Altoona's citizens are being extensively harrized.

Coming up—The tower of the new Presbyterian church.

Source—The material whereof to manufacture briefs.

H. Jolly, of Tyrone, died in Philipsburg, on the 16th inst.

Altoona roughs waylay and beat citizens on public streets.

The streets were thronged with promenaders on Saturday evening.

Gallant—The juvenile brigade, at the com- of 4 Paw's menagerie.

Thanksgiving day is coming on apace, and a gobbler in our coop.

We noticed Hon. D. J. Morrell upon our streets one evening last week.

Those thieves are plying their vocation in the western part of the state.

Item—The receipts of Prof. Bond, at his last exhibition on Thursday.

Fired from the Chicago fire—Rothermel's picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg."

Garfield has just four temperance men holding to the returns of the late election.

The 8th ward of the city of Harrisburg elected a colored constable at the recent election.

The Red Men of McVeytown indulged in a big hop on Wednesday evening of last week.

A man named McDonald was run over and killed by the cars, near Tyrone, a few days since.

The track is going down on the Bedford and Report Railroad at the rate of a rail per day.

Promises to be cheap and abundant—The potato crop. Contracts have been made at $5 50 per hundred.

Jealousy is cruel as the grave; the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most vehement flame.

Prof. Tilton opens the lecture season in Altoona on the 15th prox., under the auspices of the Juniata Club.

The wire-walking of Prof. Bond, on Thursday afternoon, drew together quite a large crowd of spectators.

Philadelphia is being scourged with small-pox. About 80 deaths occurred there last week from this disease.

We are under obligations to our clever friend, D. A. Neff, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, for late western papers.

Philadelphia Judge has set a good example by rebuking and fining a lawyer who proceeded to insult a witness.

The Pittsburgh *Post* urges the nomination of Col. Thos. A. Scott as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872.

The latest fashion with Eve's fair daughters is hair-pins to match the color of the hair. Every day brings something new.

Don't lend your JOURNAL to your neighbor. Let him, when he comes to borrow, that the subscription price is only $2 per annum.

Most of our merchants have received their fall and winter goods. For particulars, consult advertising columns of the JOURNAL.

Warrior Ridge was all ablaze on Thursday night, and presented a beautiful sight, which witnessed by large number of our citizens.

The cornucopia is a horn of plenty. The term is not inappropriately be applied to those who take plenty of "horns" and get copiously cornued."

Another new counterfeit $20 greenback is being "shoved." As we seldom get our eyes on a twenty, we apprehend no danger of being victimized.

A young man named George Harwood, residing in Hopewell township, fell from a chestnut tree, the other day, and broke his thigh in two places.

Get your smoked glass ready for the next eclipse, which is to be a total shrouding of the sun and visible in the United States, will come in June, 1954.

The JOURNAL is daily growing in popularity, as is evidenced by its rapidly increasing subscription list. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms only $2 00.

The falling leaves and fading flowers remind us of heavy frosts and winter's chilling blasts, and does the news from the elections held in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Iowa remind us that the Democratic party has gone "where the woodbine twineth."

Adam Forepaugh, whose menagerie is to exhibit in this place on Saturday next, contributed the entire proceed of his show in Syria, Ohio, amounting to $1,700, to the Chicago sufferers. That man's heart is in the right place, and he deserves well of the public.

AN ARMY OF WILD BEASTS COMING.—On Saturday, Oct. 28th, afternoon and evening, Adam Forepaw's immense Menagrie, Museum and Circus, is to exhibit at Huntingdon, on the Fair Grounds, as the advertisements announce, this is really the "biggest things on wheels" in the shape of a Menagerie and Circus in the United States. Half a million dollars have been expended in organizing and equipping it; 400 men and horses constitute the working force; two monster tents are used to exhibit under; thirty two massive iron dens (nearly double the number any similar establishment in the world possesses) contain the immense collection of wild animals; and the Circus is one of rare excellence, and is held beneath a tent entirely separated from the Menagerie. One ticket for fifty cents, and children twenty-five cents, admits to both exhibitions.

The following statement of the number of animal cages possessed by the various Menagerie companies now traveling will prove the truth of the statement made, that Adam Forepaw's is the largest Wild Beast Show in America:

COMPANY.	MENAG.	CIR.	CAGES.
Van Amburg	"	"	21
Van Amburg (Western)	"	"	16
G. G Grady	"	"	3
G. F. Daily	"	"	12
Wotton & Haight	"	"	1
Noye's Circus		"	00
Roston, Springer & Co...	"	"	11
James Robinson's	"	"	8
Cole & Orton's	"	"	1
John Robinson's		"	16
Lake's Circus		"	00
Kincade's Circus		"	00
Sheldenburger's	"	"	9
Handenburger's	"	"	7
O'Brier's	"	"	20
G. M. Kelley's Circus	"	"	00
R. A. Olden's	"	"	8
J. E. Warner's	"	"	10
Stowe & Son's		"	00
North American Circus		"	00
Northwestern Circus		"	00
Stone & Murray's Circus		"	00
Adam Forepaw's	"	"	32

The above statement is copied from one of the most reliable amusement papers in the country, and it will thus be seen that Adam Forepaw's Gigantic Establishment "takes the pole," and is ahead of anything in the Menagerie and Circus line in the United States.

A Grand Street Parade will be made on the morning of the exhibition, the particulars of which are detailed in the advertisement in another column.

Forepaugh is too well and favorably known to require commendation from us, and all we have to say, don't forget the day and date.

C. M. AFRICA sells goods for 15 to 40 per cent. cheaper than any house in town. [1t.

DEATH OF W. HARRISON CARMON.—We stated in the last issue of the JOURNAL, that a rumor was in circulation, that W. H. Carmon was drowned. A dispatch had been received to this effect, by his parents, and on Monday or Tuesday of last week, William Foster, Esq., connected with Carmon & Cunningham, of this place, was dispatched to the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad, for the body. We learn from him that Carmon had gone over into that region, with a man named Hazzard, for the purpose of bringing back a canal boat that was detained. Mr. Foster informs us that Carmon was found dead about 9o'clock on Sunday morning, on the north bank of the Lackawanna river, almost immediately under the railroad bridge at Lackawanna station, L. & B. railroad. An inquest was immediately held by Justice Lyman Drake, of Old Forge, acting coroner. From papers found on his person, he proved to be Harrison Carmon, of this place. On Saturday evening he came into Drake's Store, and after remaining there about three hours, he left. After leaving the store he went to the depot, and remained there till after the 8:48 p. m. train had passed, after which nothing was seen of him till found as above stated. It appears that he afterwards attempted to cross the railroad bridge, (open track) and falling between the ties, a distance of about thirty feet, but not being killed, he had crawled about 20 feet to the river bank, and when found he was on his hands and knees, with his face in the water. A slight bruise was found over his left eye, and a few spots of blood were to be seen where he struck the ground.

Mr. Foster arrived here, on the Fast Line, at 7:40, on Wednesday evening, and at two o'clock on Thursday, the unfortunate man was followed to his final resting place, by a large number of sympathizing neighbors and friends.

FOR the best qualities of all kinds of coal go to 105, 4th street. [jun. 21.

ROBBERY.—*One Hundred and Fifty One Dollars Taken.*—"Jack" McElroy, a citizen of Barree township, if we are not misinformed, came to town on Monday a week ago, to get a check, for $150, cashed at the First National Bank. He stopped at the "Farmer's Hotel," and after transacting his business, he sauntered about the town, taking in an occasional supply of benzine. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon he brought up at the "Farmer's" and demanded another drink; the discreet landlord informed him that he had too much already, and, refused to give him more. He was told that he would loose his money, if he were not very careful, and both Mr. and Mrs. Fleming insisted upon him leaving it in their care. He pulled out his purse and Mr. Fleming counted $151 in his possession. He then ordered out his horse and buggy and said he was going home. He left the "Farmer's" and pulled up at the house, kept by J. Dean, on the corner of Sixth and Hill streets, where he says he got more liquor. He sat down and soon fell asleep in a window of the bar room. This was about five o'clock. About ten o'clock he found his way back to the "Farmer's" and called Mr. Fleming and informed him that his purse and all his money had disappeared. They went together to Mr. Dean's house, but no trace could be had of the money. So it goes. Whiskey is at the bottom of almost every ill that befalls men, and yet the sufferers would be the last persons to vote against a license system.

HAY, Corn and Oats wanted, highest market price paid at the Huntingdon Livery Stables. A. B. Flood, Manager. [jun 21.

THE MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.—*A Great Destruction of Timber.*—The latter portion of last week was characterized by great fires in the mountains and ridges in this and adjoining counties. Worriors Ridge, between Huntingdon and the Warm Springs, was on fire on Thursday and Friday and much timber was destroyed, but as far as we have been able to learn no further damage was done. At Saxton, on Saturday evening, the mountain was on fire for miles, also Tussey's Mountain, at Bloody Run. Many persons were compelled to fight it all day on Sunday.

ONE good second hand buggy, suitable for one or two horses, for sale, at a bargain, only $100 at the Huntingdon Livery Stables, A. B. Flood, Manager. [jun. 21.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 12th inst., at "Squankum," a mile above Dudley, a fatal accident occurred, but we have not been able to learn the names of the parties. Two boys, aged respectively eleven and twelve years, were playing with a loaded pistol. One of them attempted to raise the hammer while the pistol was pointed toward the other boy. His thumb slipped off and the hammer descended and thus discharged the contents of the pistol into the breast of the other boy killing him instantly.

MR. TUSSEY, the Superintendent of Common Schools, for this county, will hold a special examination of teachers, at his office, in the court house, in this place, on Saturday, the 4th of November next.

LITERARY NOTICES.—Our Young Folks, for November, has been received. It is fully up to the usual standard. Its contents are: Jack Hazzard and his Fortunes; Our Oriole Neighbors; Light and Shadow; Freed Children in Washington; One Birthday; The Dog of Melrose and His Mistress; Picture Story of Two Bad Boys; A few Words About Oaths; The Brook; Prairie Chickens; A Horrible Name; A Cat's Gratitude; Our Young Contributors; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box. Price $2. James R. Osgood and Company, Boston, Mass., Publishers.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.—"Onward, right Onward" seems to be the aim of the publishers. We thought it impossible to excel the September number, but October and November, with their list of famous contributors and their valuable reading, are perfect gems, and we cannot understand how so much real worth and merit, from such popular writers as Greeley, Parton, Beecher, Gail Hamilton, etc., etc., can be furnished for only ONE DOLLAR a year. The Magazine is steadily increasing in public favor, and we predict for it a brilliant future, for people are not slow in bestowing their patronage where they can obtain the most for their money. Specimen copies furnished free. Published by S. S. Wood & Co., Newburg, N. Y.

EASTER MORNING, a Chromo from that perfection of loveliness by Mary Theresa Hart' A plain solid, Latin cross of white marble, and twined wreath of exquisite flowers. Should one sit down and select the very first of his favorities of the conservatory, there they are in all their wealth of beauty, hanging gracefully over the arms of the cross; roses, pansies, fuchisias, geraniums, heliotrope, &c., with their varied green leaves, so artistically arranged that the contrast of colors is most beautiful in its effect. So fresh, dewy and natural are these gems of the garden, the air seems filled with their fragrance. A rare combination of beauty, faithful to the original painting, and called Prang's best. Reduced size 6¾x10¼. Price per copy $3. This charming Chromo will be sent as a premium free of postage to any one sending three subscribers to Wood's Household Magazine, or to any one who shall forward three dollars for one subscription three years in advance, thus obtaining three dollars worth of magazine and three dollars worth of Chromo for only $3. A variety of other premiums offered on equally liberal terms. Specimen copies of the Magazine sent free for raising clubs. Address, S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

A choice selection of Gold, Silver-Plated and French Horn jewelry, at C. M. Africa's. [1t

SOUND AS EVER.—"*The Insurance Co. of North America,*" Cash assests over Chicago losses, $2,700,000. As the merit of a careful business, the losses at Chicago are small, and having successfully withstood the losses of seventy-seven years, it is a proud satisfaction for this Grand Old Company in this hour of disaster, to be able to offer the best "Security and Indemnity." For policies apply to G. B. ARMITAGE, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. [1t.

THE most wonderful thing out, that new drink at Daniel Africa's—try it, one door west of Jackson Hotel, Railroad street. [1t

NOTICE.—To the Stockholders of the Huntingdon Building and Loan Association: A special meeting of this Association will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of considering certain amendment to the By-Laws and the propriety of issuing a new series of stock.

P. M. LYTLE, Secretary.
Huntingdon, Oct. 25, 1871–1t.

THE General Insurance Agency of Messrs. G. B. Armitage & Co., of this place, is O. K. Every company represented by it comes out of the Chicago fire with colors flying. If you want to insure in safe companies give it a call.

Don't suffer your hair to fall off when a bottle or two of Nature's Hair Restorative will check it. Splendidly perfumed and as clear as crystal. All wide awake druggists sell it. See advertisement. [Oct25.2w

GIVE C. M. Africa a call before buying elsewhere. [1t

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling house and half lot of ground, situated on Mifflin street, in the borough of Huntingdon, numbered 209 in plan of said borough, is offered for sale. The house contains nine rooms, with gas, in all of them, and a well of good water at the door, with stable and carriage-house on rear of lot. For particulars apply at or address No. 111, 4th street, Huntingaon, Pa. oct18-tf.

ONE lot, 50 feet front, and two lots, 30 feet front, situated in Mifflin street, West Huntingdon, between 10th and 11th streets, for sale. Apply to Robt. U. Jacob, 105 Fourth street, Huntingdon, Pa. june21

BURLINGTON.—Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C. B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the BURLINGTON ROUTE.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha, connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Comissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre-emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Marriages.

CREWITT—STEEL—On Thursday, October 19, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. A. H. Crewitt, of Tremont' N. Y., and Miss Martha Steel, of Huntingdon, Pa. No cards.

The happy couple will accept our best wishes for their success in life.

COUCH—GETTYS—In this place, on the 10th inst., by J. O. Murray, Esq., Mr. Samuel Couch and Mrs. Mary Gettys, both of this place.

SHIRK—ROHM—At the Baptist Parsonage, Huntingdon, Pa., October 16, 1871, by the Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mrs. Josiah Shirk and Miss Dolly Rohm, both of Juniata Co., Pa.

TATS—RITTER—On the 19th inst., by Peter Swoope, Esq., Mr. Jeremiah Tats and Miss Leah Ritter, both of Mill Creek.

GROVE—LININGER—On the 12th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. L. D. Steckel, Mr. Henry B. Grove and Miss Mary M. Lininger, both of McConnelstown.

Deaths.

GLAZIER.—In this borough, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. George Glazier, aged 65 years.

The deceased was a native of this place, where she resided during her life. For over forty years she was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and by her daily walk and conversation gave evidence that she delighted to serve her Master. She leaves a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn her departure to the spirit land. She now rests from her labors and enjoys a blessed immortality.

HEFFNER.—On the 7th inst., at M'Connellstown, Mrs. Rachel Heffner, aged 71 years and 4 months.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Oct., 21 1871	6,243
Same date last year	6,517
Increase for week	
Decrease for week	274
Shipped for the year 1871	259,184
Same date last year	250,568
Increase for year 1871	8,616

Two good second hand buggies, 1 trotting buggy, 1 sulky, 1 new spring wagon, and several sets of good second hand harness, also 1 two seated carriage for sale at the Huntingdon Livery Stable. Call and examine. jun21.

FRESH VEGETABLES.—The market car of Messrs. Africa & Black will arrive every Wednesday evening, where vegetables of every kind can be had, wholesale or retail, as cheap as the cheapest. [aug 9–tf.

ROBT. U. JACOB, wholesale and retail dealer in Anthracite and Barnet Broad Top Coal, 105, 4th street. [jun. 21.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Oct. 24, 1871.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@28
" Rio, choice	21@22	23
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat		7 50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 35
" red, "		1 30
RYE		85
CORN	Old 75,	New 60
OATS		45
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	14½ 7 lbs for	1 05
" extra C	13½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	1 00
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	75
" best baking	55	68
RAISINS, layers	3 50	25
" valencia	16	18
" matz	16	20
PRUNES	13	15
CURRANTS	12	15
RICE	10	12
STARCH	8½	10
SOAP	8½	10
SAL SODA	4½	5
BUCKETS, two hoops		22
" three hoops		26
PEANUTS, roasted, per bushel	3 50	per qt.
ESSENCE COFFEE, per gross	4 25	per box 5
CHEE-E, Goshen	17	20
CANNED PEACHES, 3 lb cans	4 50	40
" " 2 lb cans	3 30	30
" TOMATOES, 3 lb cans	2 75	25
" " 2 lb cans	2 00	18
" EGG PLUM, 2 lb cans	4 50	40
" GREEN GAGES, "	4 50	40
" RED CHERRIES "	4 00	35
" WHITE CHERRIES "	4 50	40
" WINSLOW'S CORN	3 50	35
" LIMA BEANS, 2 lb cans	4 00	35
" GREEN PEAS, 2 lb cans	3 75	35
MINCE MEAT	14½	18
Potatoes		40 to 50

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Oct. 23. 1871.

FLOUR, Extra family	$7 00
" Superfine	5 50
" fancy brands	8 00
" Rye	5 00
CORN MEAL	4 00
WHEAT, White, per bushel	65
" red, "	1 45
CORN	80
RYE	1 05
OATS	62

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAND EXHIBITION!

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON!

A FIRST CLASS LADIES' SHOE STORE!

D. HERTZLER & BRO., No. 403 Allegheny St., opposite Broad Top Depot, have just arrived from the East with a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Dress Boots, Gaiters, &c., comprising all the latest styles of the day and acknowledged to be the best selected stock of hand-made work ever brought to Huntingdon.

Since we make ladies' wear a specialty, we cannot fail to please the most fastidious. For Style, Quality and Price we defy competition.

We also manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

In a more mature age we hope to retain the friends who favored us in our infancy.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
oct11- Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.
Jan. 4, '71.

AIRY VIEW ACADEMY!!!

PERRYVILLE, JUNIATA COUNTY, PENN'A.

FOR MALE AND FEMALE

Attractively situatad in a healthful and beautiful region, one-fourth of a mile from Penn'a. R. R. Four regular graduates, asssted by other competent instructors, constitute the corps of instruction. The Principal, (for many years in charge of Tuscarora Academy, and, since 1852, the head of this institution), refers to his numerous pupils in all the learned professions, and in every department of business. Music and Painting, specialties. Fall session will commence *SEPTEMBER 1st*, 1871. *Terms, $200 per annum.* Address,

DAVID WILSON, A. M.
A. J. PATTERSON, A. M.
july26-3m. Port Royal P. O., Pa.

New Advertisements.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT WM. MARCH & BRO.'S.

Having purchased the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,

at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.

Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,

at astonishingly low prices.

We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.

In connection with our other business we have established a first-class

LUMBER YARD,

where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for	$300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for	80 " "
" Melodeons for	70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[*Estate of Samuel Sprankle, deceased.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Huntingdon county, we will expose to public sale, on the premises,

On Wednesday, October 25th, 1871,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described FARM in Porter Township: bounded by lands of John Scott, Dr. D. Houtz, George Whittaker, and by the Juniata River, having thereon erected a house, barn, and other buildings, containing 114 ACRES, more or less, about one hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in timber. The farm is good limestone land, well watered, and pleasantly located, one mile south of Alexandria.

The grain in the ground, and the house and lot next to the river, occupied by Wm. Sprankle, are reserved. Possession of farm given on 1st of April, 1872.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1872, when the deed will be made, one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining one third at the death of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid to her regularly and annually during her life. The whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

HENRY G. NEFF,
SAMUEL SPRANKLE,
oct4-ts Executors of Sam'l Sprankle, dec'd,

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING *CALL AND EXAMINE.*

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable property, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county, formerly known as "Couch's Mills" but lately as "*Conprobst Mills,*" will be sold at private sale. This is one of the most desirable stands in the county, the custom work being sufficiently large to keep the mill busy, while the water power is unsurpassed in the State. The improvements consist of a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Store Room, two Dwelling Houses, Stable, and all other necessary outbuildings. There are also 40 acres of timber land belonging to this property, but if purchasers desire it, enough cleared land can be purchased with it for farming purposes.

If not sold by the 26th of October, the property will be leased for a term of years.

For further information inquire of Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon, or of the undersigned, residing on the premises.

Sept. 6, 1877–tf. HENRY CONPROBST.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,
sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

FOR SALE.—

A Farm, of about ninety-four acres, situated near Huntingdon. Twenty-five acres cleared, the balance wood land. A two-story log house and a new frame barn thereon erected. For particulars apply to

GLAZIER & BRO.,
oct4-tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

REMOVAL. *READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.*

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.
Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
apr 26, '71.

TOWN LOTS *In West Huntingdon for Sale.*

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.
Jan. 4, '71.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every artical usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same,

Store on Washington street.
Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Useful Recipes.

GINGER COOKIES.—Two cups of sugar; two cups molasses; one cup of shortening; one cup of hot water; three teaspoonsful soda; ginger and nutmeg. Roll thin and cut into round cakes.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Two cups of sweet milk, two cups sour or bnttermilk, one-half cup molasses, one teaspoon soda, with unbolted wheat meal to make a stiff batter. This can not be beaten for bread.

TIP TOP CAKE.—Three cups of flour, two of sugar, one of sweet milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful soda, one teaspoonful essence almond, and one-half teaspoonful cream tartar.

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS.—Flour of hops, one drachm; Scotch snuff, two ounces; gum camphor, one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; cedar sawdust, four ounces. Mix thoroughly, and strew, or put in papers, among the goods.

TO MEND CRACKS IN STOVES.—Take woodashes and salt, equal proportion in bulk of each, little less of salt; reduce to a soft paste with cold water, and fill cracks when the stove or range is cool. The cement will soon become perfectly hard.

SMOKY LAMPS.—Coal oil lamps that are subject to smoking may be improved by putting from two to three tablespoonfuls of coarse salt in them, It will make the light more brilliant and clear, and keep the wick clean, besides the prevention of smoke.

TO PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes pins boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service, if occasionally treated in the same way.

A CANDLE TO BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light will be kept through the night by a small piece of candle.

TO CLEAN LOOKING-GLASSES.—Take a newspaper, fold it small, dip it in a basin of clean cold water. When thoroughly wet, squeeze it out as you do a sponge; then rub it pretty hard all over the surface of the glass, taking care that it is not so wet as to run down in streams; in fact, the paper must only be completely moistened, or dampened, all through. Let it rest a few minutes, then go over the glass with a piece of fresh dry newspaper, till it looks clear and bright. The inside of windows may be cleaned in the same way; also spectacle-glasses, lamp-glasses, etc.

OAT CHAFF FOR FEED.—A year or two ago we were, by accident, led to feed some oat chaff to a few head of milking-cows, and were agreeably surprised to find that they suddenly came up considerable in their milk. The chaff was discontinued for a day or two, when the cows fell off to their former quantity; but on feeding the chaff again, the flow again increased. Since then the value of oat chaff as a milk-producer has been satisfactorily proven by us. This would then make it advisable that when oats are thrashed the chaff should be saved for feed. It may be fed in the place of cut chaff, with the usual wetting, salting, and mixing of the regular allowance of meal. In years when hay is as scarce as in the present, not only the chaff may be fed, but the oat straw should be carefully saved for fodder. It is quite as nutritious as timothy that has gone to seed.

SWEET PORK.—It is beyond a doubt that cleanliness has much to do with the flavor of pork. The filthy state in which many fattening hogs are kept has a tendency not only to give a rank taste to the meat, but to render it positively unwholesome. A very common mode of penning hogs is in a rail pen, without protection from the weather. The consequence is that such pens are not fit to keep a living animal in; wet and filthy, cold and uncomfortable as they are, hogs will not take on fat, a great proportion of the food is wasted while they are kept in them, while the filth, a considerable amount of which the hogs will consume, must be detrimental to their health and to the health of those who eat their flesh.

CORN HUSKS.—The husks of corn are very well worth the trouble of saving. When dried and torn into strips they make excellent mattresses, clean and sweet, and very elastic. Plaited into a rope and wound round a central point, they make serviceable door mats, the manufacture of which will furnish pleasing and useful fireside employment for many a stormy day when outside work is impossible, or for the long evenings of winter. They are worth saving for these purposes alone.

KEEP THE TEAMS AT WORK.—This is our own rule. We must aim to distribute the work so as not to be crowded too much at any one time. It is not always best to do work at what may be absolutely the best time, but to do it when you can best afford the time—provided always that it is never done too late. Any thing that we have time to do now that will lessen work in the spring should be done, even though we gain nothing except being so much ahead with our work.

BRUISES ON FURNITURE.—Wet the part in warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak in the warm water, and lay it on the place; apply on that a warm, but not hot, flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water and hold a red-hot iron near the surface, continually wet—the bruises will soon disappear.

Educational.

REPORT of Porter Township Schools for the month ending October 12, 1871.

The Teachers of Porter township, feeling that a publication of the reports of the several schools will have a tendency to secure regularity in attendance on the part of the pupils, present the following:

School No. 1, taught by W. W. Black.

Females.	Males.
Black M J	Black J W
Harnish J C	Colder J R
Hicks M A	Harnish Willie
Knode M M	Harnish L C
Knode S C	Huyett J S
Knode Cynthia	Huyett Wilbur
Neff A E	Knode Willie
Neff Mary	Neff Lambert
Neff Alice	Neff L K
Miller A M	Neff M H
Arms Ella, colored	Arms W H colored
	Arms L C "

Females 11, males 12—total 23.

School No 2, taught by A A Black.

Allen E M	Cunningham B N
Bridenbaugh L E	Eyres Samuel
Cunningham F D	Guisler Samuel
Cunningham M E	Hamer A C
Eyres Clara	Isenberg W W
Henderson Lizzie	Morrow Willie
Isenberg Annie	Rouch Willie
Isenberg Jennie	Rouch Samuel
Isenberg Louie	Rouch Martin
Kennedy A M	Roe Will L
Kennedy R J	Snyder Aaron
Laird M E	Sprankle S S
Laird Emma	Tussey J S
Morrow H S	Tussey E A
Roe A M	Tussey H G
Roe Mary	Work S L
Rouch Hannah	Work William
Snyder M A	
Sprankle A E	
Sprankle M	
Sprankle Beckie	
Tussey M	
Work A J	

Females 23, males 17—total 40.

School No 3, taught by M C Piper.

Bouslaugh Carrie	Bouslaugh P H
Bouslaugh Mary	Baker M
Cressweil Maria	Baker J L
Cresswell Mary	Estep G O
Estep Emma	Estep Thompson
Flemming Carrie	Estep J G
Flemming Ella	Kough W F
Hampshire Laura	Kough Howard
Kough Annie	Long Oliver
Lehman M A	Long Robert
Lotta Anna	Mitchell William
Mitchell Ada	Neff J
Neff Maggie	Patterson Robert
Neff Ada	Sauer Andy
Piper Carrie	Sauer Curtis
Swartz Mattie	Woods M D
Smiley Maggie	Wertz James
Stryker Lydia	
Stringer Lizzie	
Winters Lizzie	
Woods Dora	
Woods Linnie	
Wertz Dollie	

Females 23, males 17—total 40.

School No 4, taught by C. Grafuis.

Ayres Kate	Brooks Thomas
Ayres Alice	Benson Jerome
Ayres Sallie	Gross Henry
Ayres Jennie	Lucas Joshua
Benson Beckie	McCarty G
Carner I M	Moore J
DeArmttt Katie	Sharpe Howard
Eckels Mary	Snyder Wilson
Eckels Lizzie	Snyder Hugh
Gross Sophia	Snyder Alfred
Long Laura	Zimmerman Abram
McCarty Lizzie	
McCarty Lucy	
Murrits Emma	
Murrits Katie	
Sharpe Emma	
Snyder Anna	
Tate Mattie	
Thompson I M	
Thompson Anna	
McElroy Ellen	

Females 21, males 11—Total 32.

School No 5, taught by John H Holtzinger.

Bryan Nettie	Aurandt S H
Grafius Annie	Aurandt H S
Hall Irene	Bryan Joseph
Hall Sarah	Bryan Calvin
Isenberg Dora	Bryan Harry
Morter Lizzie	Grafius Willie
Morter Maggie	Grafius Allie
Mumphrey Anna	Hatfield Benjamin
Neff Grace	Holtinger K F
Nevel C M	Isenberg Michael
Wilson Jennie	Kinkade Charles
White Minnie	Morter George
	Neff George W
	Neff Frank
	Neff Howard
	Neff B L
	Neff Elmer
	Nevel Samuel
	Nevel James
	Nevel A B
	Nevel George
	Piper W H
	Piper Grant

Females 12, males 23—total 35.

School No 6 taught by S H Isenberg.

Cozzens Ettie	Forrest George B
Cozzens S A	Iseuberg J V
Forrest L A	Isenberg J R
Forrest Ada	Isenberg W V
Forrest S A	Logan Harry
Isenberg J E	
Isenberg Lydia	
Jones Ella	
Logan M J	
Shultzenberger R E	
Waite R C	

Females 11, males 5—total 16.

The above is a report of the schools in full. Hereafter only the names of those pupils will be published who have attended the greatest number of days.

By order of the Porter Normal Institute
W. W. BLACK, President.

M. C PIPER, A. A. BLACK, Secretaries.

New Advertisements.

THE

"INQUIRER" BOOK BINDERY,

BEDFORD, PA.

LUTZ & JORDAN, Proprietors.

All kinds of binding done on short notice and at reasonable rates. Old books rebound and made as good as new. Albums repaired etc.

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.

Magazines.

The American Agriculturist, Harpers' Magazine, The Galaxy, Lippincott, Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest Ladie's Repository, Peters Musical Magazines Church Magazines, and all other Magazines bound up in handsome volumes at the very lowest figures.

Papers.

Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar, Hearth and Home, The New York Ledger, Weekly, Saturday Night, Sunday School and Church Papers, and all other papers bound into volumes on shortest notice.

Music.

Sheet Music and Musical Monthlies put up in handsome volumes which make an ornament to the

PARLOR AND CENTER TABLE.

What young lady hasn't enough music on hand to make a nice volume.

NOW IS THE TIME

To have your binding done. Gather up your music, papers and Magazines. Bring in your broken backed books and albums, and leave them at the residence of

REV. W. B. WAGNER, No. 622 Church St, near 7th St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

Who is our agent, and he will forward them to us, and we will put them in any

STYLE OF BINDING

You wish, and return them to our agent, who will deliver them without any trouble or inconveninece to you.

Rates, &c., can be seen with the Agent. Terms cash on delivery. august2-3m.

New Advertisements.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT REDUCED PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal
HOWE SEWING MACHINE,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } {S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG,

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

WILLIAM I. STEEL,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Has removed to his New Rooms, No. 623 Hilt St., where he has ample room and facilities, and is now prepared to accommodate his old customers, and all others who may desire anything in his line of trade, Plain and Fancy Buggy Harness, Carriage, Tug, and Yankee Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c., always on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. Also, a good assortment of Horse Blankets and Sleigh Bells.

Having had twenty-five years practical experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to all who may patronize his establishment.

Work warranted and Repairing neatly done.
Huntingdon, Oct. 19, 1870.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematuroly lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON, *HUNTINGDON, PA.,*

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits. C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING,
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL BUILDING."

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.
Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD						EASTWARD		
MAIL	PACIFIC Express	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 56	.....	10 46	10 46	N. Hamilton.....	.....	5 10	9 31
5 05	.....	10 58	11 00	Mt. Union.....	.....	5 01	9 23
5 12	.....	11 05	11 14	Mapleton	.....	4 56	9 14
5 20	.....	11 14	11 28	Mill Creek.....	.....	4 48	9 07
5 35	5 02	11 30	11 50	HUNTINGDON.....	.....	4 43	8 53
5 54	.....	11 50	.....	Petersburg.....	10 42	4 15	8 35
6 03	.....	12 01	.....	Barree	.....	4 06	8 28
6 10	.....	12 09	.....	Spruce Creek.....	10 07	4 00	8 21
6 25	.....	12 44	.....	Birmingham.....	.....	3 46	8 09
6 32	.....	12 33	.....	Tyrone.....	10 00	3 39	8 02
6 44	.....	12 45	.....	Tipton	.....	3 29	7 52
6 50	.....	12 52	.....	Fostoria.....	.....	3 23	7 46
6 55	.....	12 58	.....	Bell's Mills.....	.....	3 18	7 42
7 15	6 10	1 23	2 00	Altoona.....	10 50	3 00	7 25
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 2 55 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 3 34 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 5 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaues Altoona at 7 10 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at 8 15 A. M.

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 20 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 47 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

The Second Pacific Express Westward passes Huntingdon at 5 22 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 6 30 A. M.

The Local Freight Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 50 A. M., carries passengers and connects with Hollidaysburg trains.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after May 14th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE.	ERIE MAIL.	BUFFALO EX.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg.....Leave	1 55	4 35	11 55	2 10
Williamsport.....Arrive	6 25	8 40	4 00	6 55
Elmira.....	10 35			10 55
	A. M.			P. M.
Buffalo.....	6 25			1 15
Niagara Falls.....	10 00			10 20

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX.	ACCOM'N.	PACIFIC EX.	EXPRESS.	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....leave	6 38	8 00	11 15	2 30	1 25
Baltimore.....arrive		P. M.	P. M.	6 10	6 00
	P. M.	12 30	2 40		
Washington.....arrive	1 10	3 40	6 25	8 25	10 00

ALFRED R. FISKE,
May 24, 1871. General Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, MAY 15TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05 a. m., 3.50 and 9.30 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m, for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.55 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a m., returning, leaves Philadelphia ar 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 6.00 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.45 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00, 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.32 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 5.25 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.45 p. m. and 8.35; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
my.24,71.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 10	Huntingdon.....	AR 8 36	AR 3 35
5 42	7 17	Long Siding.....	8 28	3 27
5 56	7 30	McConnellstown.....	8 13	2 12
6 03	7 38	Pleasant Grove.....	8 05	3 04
6 16	7 51	Markleburg.....	7 51	2 50
6 29	8 04	Coffee Run.....	7 38	2 35
6 37	8 11	Rough and Ready.....	7 30	2 27
6 50	8 25	Cove.....	7 15	2 13
6 56	8 30	Fishers Summit.....	7 10	2 08
7 12	8 46	Saxton	6 53	1 52
7 30	9 03	Riddlesburg	6 35	1 35
7 38	9 10	Hopewell.....	6 28	1 27
7 57	9 30	Pipers Run.....	6 08	1 07
8 18	9 50	Tatesville.....	5 48	12 47
8 35	10 03	Bloody Run.....	5 35	12 34
8 40	10 08	Mount Dallas.....	5 31	12 30
8 48	10 17	Ashcom's Mills.....	5 24	12 23
8 53	10 21	Lutzville.....	5 20	12 19
8 58	10 25	Hartley's Mills.....	5 16	12 15
9 06	10 32	Jamesons.....	5 08	12 08
AR 9 14	10 40	Bedford.....	LE 5 00	12 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 22	LE 8 50	Saxton.....	AR 6 45	AR 1 46		
7 35	9 05	Coalmont.....	6 30	1 31		
7 40	9 10	Crawford.....	6 25	1 26		
AR 7 50	AR 9 20	Dudley.....	LE 6 15	LE 1 16		
		Broad Top City.....				

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.
Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3.15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL,
May 28, '71 Master of Transportation.

A RIVER BOTTOM FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, on account of ill health in his family, will sell his farm, situated in Porter township, adjoining Barree Station, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at private sale.

The farm consists of about one hundred acres of farming land in the highest state of cultivation, about fifty-five hundred bushels of lime having been used upon it within the last four years. The buildings comprise a good two-story frame dwelling house, a bank barn, wash-house and other necessary outbuildings. There is a very fine young orchard of choice fruit upon it, also a well of never-failing water near the door. The property is a very desirable one owing to its proximity to the railroad, churches and schools.

Terms: One third in hand on the first of April next and the balance in two equal annual payments to be secured by judgments.

sept20-tf JOSEPH L. REPLOGLE.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Having gone into business at this place I propose to sell my private residence at Bedford, Pennsylvania, at private sale.

It is unnecessary for me to give a description of it to those who are acquainted with it, and to those who have not seen it, and who desire to purchase a neat and complete residence I would say go and examine it. The house was entirely overhauled and renovated but a year or two ago. It is located upon a full lot of ground, 60 feet by 240, on East Pitt street, and the corner of an alley leading to the Steam Mill, which makes it one of the most public places in the town in a business point of view. The lot is under drained by numerous drains, and is second to none in the place. It has produced all the garden vegetables used by my family for years. In addition there is a flower garden and a considerable quantity of excellent fruit. There is a perpetual insurance upon the house.

Address me at Huntingdon or Bedford, Pa.
J. R. DURBORROW.

Huntingdon, Pa., May 31, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c,
is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15, tf.

CARPET RAGS WANTED.

Fifteen cents for extra fine, and 12½ cents per pound for good, *in hanks*, if delivered soon, at BROWN'S CARPET STORE, Huntingdon, Pa. Sept. 27,-1m

New Advertisements.

GRAND DEPOT
FOR
NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

LUKE REILLY,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES,
CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.26,'71.

BEE HIVE!! BEE HIVE

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS

THE MOTTO OF THE

BEE HIVE GROCERY!

Montgomery St., near the Broad Top Depot,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

N. B. CORBIN

Has just returned from the East with a large and varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class Grocery, consisting in part of

SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE,
MOLASSES,
CRACKERS, CANDIES,
FRUITS, CHEESE,
TOBACCO SEGARS,

and everythin, else to be found in an establishment of this kind.

SPICES
of all kinds, pure and fresh, such as

Cinnamon,	Cloves,
Allspice,	Peppers,
Mustard,	Ginger,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class establishment.

BAKERY,

I continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, reasonable prices. The following Fancy Cakes always on hand or baked to order:

Pound Cake,	Lady Cake,
Fruit "	Citron "
Marble "	Sponge "

Parties supplied with all kinds of cakes and confections at short notice and reasonable rates.

Family flour, of superior brand, always on hand, and for sale as cheap as the cheapest.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.

In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS!! TOYS!! TOY ! TOYS

This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant. I can sell Toys cheaper than any other house in the county, and all I ask is a visit from the public to substan iate the assertion.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to me in the past. I will exert my best efforts to merit its continuance.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

W. K. RAHM'S

CONFECTIONERY AND GROCERY STORE,

(One door west of Josiah Cunningham's,)

Is now stocked with a choice assortment of al kinds of goods usally found in a store of this kind, consisting of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, PEPPER, SALT, &C.

together with an endless variety of

CANDIES, TOYS, JEWELRY, NOTIONS, &c.

all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other store in Huntingdon.

A choice brand of Tobacco and Segars always on hand.

Pure Cider Vinegar on hand at all times.

I respectfully ask a share of public patronage, feeling confident that my prices will be satisfactory.

W. K. RHOM.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(West end of the Diamond)

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW GOODS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,

at the new cheap store of

CONOVER & DECKER,

No. 625 Hill street.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Wood, Willow, and Queensware. Bacon, Flour, Feed, Glass, Nails, and also a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Our prices are as low as the lowest, and we respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. apr26ly.

A RARE CHANCE! NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY!—The undersigned would offer to those who desire valuable and cheap property the following, viz:

A tract of limestone land in Barree township, containing 33 acres and 140 perches, cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with Stone Creek running through it affording a splendid water-power of seven feet fall. The buildings are a frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, cellar and kitchen, log barn and other out buildings.

ALSO.

A tract of Limestone land, adjoining the above, containing 52 acres of which 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance well timbered. The buildings are a two story log house, two stables and other necessary out-buildings. There is a fine young orchard on it, also a large quantity of mineral paint.

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Oct.4,'71-11t.] Huntingdon, Pa.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST
Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MIL